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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 976



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NATIONAL

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROMULGATES DECREE NO 90

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR in Russian
No 14, 1979 p 267

[Ukase of the USSR Council of Ministers on the Organization of
a Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature in
Frunze, Kirgiz SSR]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers hereby resolves:

To accept the proposal of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers,
the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher
and Secondary Special Education, as agreed upon with USSR Gos-
plan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, on the organization in
1979, in the city of Frunze, of a pedagogical institute of Rus-
sian language and literature subordinate to the Kirgiz SSR Min-
istry of Higher and Secondary Special Education.

In connection with the organization of this institute, to in-
crease in 1979 the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers' plan for
admission to higher educational institutions by 500 people ac-
cording to the daily educational form.

A. Kosygin, chairman, USSR Council of Ministers

M. Smirtyukov, administrator, USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow, the Kremlin, 29 May 1979, No 488

11746
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROMULGATES DECREE NO 91

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR in Russian
No 14, 1979 p 288

[Ukase of the USSR Council of Ministers on the Organization of
a Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature in
Dushanbe, Tadzhik SSR]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers hereby resolves:

To accept the proposal of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers,
the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and
the USSR Ministry of Education, as agreed upon with USSR Gos-
plan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, on the organization in
1980, in the city of Dushanbe, of a pedagogical institute of
Russian language and literature subordinate to the Tadzhik SSR
Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education.

To charge the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers with solving
problems related to the creation of the necessary educational
and material base for the support of this institute's normal
operation.

A. Kosygin, chairman, USSR Council of Ministers

M. Smirnyukov, administrator, USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow, the Kremlin, 29 May 1979, No 490

11746
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BODYUL SPEECH ON POLITICAL EDUCATION IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Jun 79 pp 2-3

[Excerpts from report of I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia on 8 June 1979]

[Text] Comrades! This plenum has been convened to consider the tasks of the re-public party organization flowing from the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work and to discuss and approve the measures the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia has devised to carry out this decree.

In its principles and aims this important document of the CPSU Central Committee constitutes a comprehensive operational program for the party and the ideological organizations in a major field of communist social reform, namely man's education. As a logical consequence of the development and improvement of the party's political activity, this decree enhances Marxist-Leninist science with the experience the CPSU has acquired in its ideological work under the conditions of developed socialism, aggravated class struggles in the capitalist countries, and the universal aspirations of the peoples of the world to social progress. It enables the party cadres and political activists to reevaluate what has been done and what remains to be done to further improve and intensify ideological and educational work and its effectiveness in the performance of industrial, economic and social-political tasks.

The communists and the ideological cadres of Moldavia received the CPSU Central Committee's decree with great satisfaction. They see in it the Leninist approach of our party's Central Committee to problems of communist education of the workers and its constant effort to bring the whole arsenal of ideological indoctrination of the masses to bear upon the present requirements.

The CPSU has made an outstanding contribution to the development of the theory of scientific communism and the advanced practice of communist construction in the period of maturity of socialism and in the years of activity at the head of the CPSU Central Committee on the part of that great theorist of Marxism-Leninism, that distinguished leader and talented educator of the masses, Leonid Il'yich Brezhnev.

Thanks to the party's purposeful work of communist education of the workers, new moral and political qualities have been lent to such fine traits characteristic of our people as Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, civic and moral maturity, diligence at work and in social activity, and intolerance of bourgeois or revisionist ideology, chauvinism, nationalism and hegemonism.

A highly important part in strengthening the party's theoretical and practical work in the field of ideology was played by publication of the collection of L. I. Brezhnev's reports, addresses and speeches entitled "Current Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," in which the main objectives of the party's work are indicated and the specific tasks of propaganda, agitation and the media of mass information are defined. L. I. Brezhnev's books "The Small Earth," "Regeneration," and "Virgin Soil" are of lasting importance to the cause of training ideologically sound builders of communism. They reveal the greatness of the Soviet man, his boundless devotion to the party's ideals and his ability to uphold them and to overcome difficulties, his striving for highly productive work, and his thirst for knowledge and culture. Leonid Il'yich's works contain very rich materials on the work of the party leadership and faithfully impart Lenin's methods and approach to organizational and political work among the masses.

Implementation of the decisions of the Party Central Committee and the basic directives and recommendations of L. I. Brezhnev enabled our party to do much to intensify its ideological, educational and informational work, to enhance its effectiveness, and to correlate propaganda with experience. At the same time, as the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work points out, there are a good many major weaknesses and defects in the organization of informational and mass political work, mainly the fact that its quality does not always meet the Soviet people's growing requirements, that it has not assimilated all the changes that have taken place in the intellectual life of modern Soviet society, and that it does not always allow for the sharply aggravated ideological conflict in the international arena.

Caused by a lag of the forms and methods of political work behind the rapid march of events, these defects require constant correlation of the party's ideological work with the nation's intensified socioeconomic progress. If this effort is to succeed, more consideration must be given to all that critically affects the people's consciousness and requires its further growth. The objective factors of social development must also be considered, namely the vast progress in social production, socialist economics and social development, and the modern scientific discoveries that are increasing the demands upon the creators of these changes, the working masses.

These socioeconomic changes are specifically manifested in the formation and successful performance of such new organizational structures as the scientific-production and production associations and the agrarian-industrial complexes, which not only enhance the effectiveness of social labor but also broaden the contacts between the representatives of the various classes and social groups and lead to highly important social changes in our society.

In the course of the socioeconomic changes taking place in our society, the people's personal experience is being enriched, new relationships are being

formed in collectives, families and everyday life, and civic and personal customs, ceremonies and rituals are being changed. All this is due to the influence of the party's ideological work and at the same time requires improvement of this work to form public opinion in full accord with the realities and interests of communist construction.

The external factors are no less important to the political life of our society. As the general crisis of capitalism and the workers' struggle against capital are intensified, the ideals of socialism acquire more and more drawing power. In this situation the bourgeois ideologists and politicians are trying to compensate for the weakening of the political, economic and ideological positions of capitalism by activating their propaganda against the revolutionary movement and its leaders, the socialist countries. Through widespread use of the various ways and means of influencing minds and clever manipulation of the concepts of "freedom" and "democracy," the rulers of the western world are extolling the bourgeois way of life in every way and imposing bourgeois ideas on the masses. Meanwhile they are mercilessly exploiting the workers and using scientific and technical progress to this end, as well as concentration and specialization of production, international monopolies and supernational political organizations like the European Parliament.

Capitalism ruthlessly and brutally suppresses the democratic freedoms. While posing as the champions of human rights and interpreting these rights for purposes of exploitation, the reactionary forces are isolating and even destroying those who hold different opinions under the pretext of defending national interests. The political struggle in the enterprises of the capitalist countries is persecuted by the law. Chronic unemployment, crisis phenomena in the economy, social and political oppression, indifference to the workers' lot, deep moral degradation, unchecked rise of crime, suicides and mass prostitution, these are the realities of the world in which capital reigns.

In their attempt to blacken socialism and to repress the peoples' aspirations to social justice and progress, the imperialist circles are uniting all the reactionary forces of the world, the revanchists, the nationalists and the Maoists, against the USSR, the other socialist countries, and the revolutionary and national liberation movement.

At present the imperialists are basing their anti-Soviet policy upon the hostility of the present Chinese rulers to the countries of the socialist camp. They are rushing to the aid of the Peking leaders in the most rapid modernization of the Chinese army and the formation of a war industry and a powerful army. In their ideological conflict with our party, the parties of the other socialist states, and the communist parties of the capitalist and developing countries that take Marxist-Leninist stands, the Maoists have entirely agreed with the reactionary ideology of imperialism. They are coordinating their subservient activity with the American and Western European anti-Soviet centers and supplying them with the appropriate materials, and they themselves are making every effort to disseminate bourgeois slander and misinformation about the USSR and its allies as widely as possible.

The apologists of imperialism and the Maoists are using all means and methods, lies, slander, fraud, treachery, diversions, subversion etc. in their anti-Soviet, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary activity. They are making every effort to set the peoples of the USSR against each other and the Communist Party, to compromise the Soviet government's domestic and foreign policies, and to shake the Soviet people's faith in the ideas of scientific communism.

The foreign centers of falsehoods and misinformation are markedly intensifying their hostile activity against the Moldavian SSR. They are disseminating every kind of misinformation about the republic and distorting and denigrating the achievements of the Moldavian people. Resorting to foul falsification of the history of the Moldavian people, their formation into a nation and the creation of the Moldavian socialist state, the imperialist, Maoist and revisionist propaganda is constantly foisting ideas of bourgeois nationalism upon our people.

Having made vast social and economic progress over the years of Soviet power, the Moldavians will readily recognize the falsity and hostile nature of this propaganda. The republic's working class, kolkhoz farmers and working intelligentsia, indoctrinated by the Communist Party in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism, angrily and indignantly reject slander upon the CPSU's minorities policy and the socialist motherland.

Comrades! The political and ideological situation in our republic is a good, sound and creative one, attesting the effectiveness of the work done on the workers' communist education. In the last few years the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party has investigated the performance and results of ideological work in a number of municipal and rayon party organizations at some enterprises, worksites, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and scientific and creative organizations. The analysis shows that in full accord with the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, it is being done in three main directions, namely the scientific view of the world, morality and the communist attitude toward work.

Complete and long-range planning of ideological activity has become a distinctive feature of party work. Every municipal and rayon party organization and many of the primary ones now have such plans, in which the aims and tasks of ideological-educational work and the ways and means of conducting it with the various population groups are precisely determined, specific measures are outlined, time limits are set for the workers' mastery of the political and economic disciplines, etc.

Yet it must be acknowledged that there is still much that is obsolete and routine in our methods of political work, impairing its quality and effectiveness. The educational efforts of all units of the party organizations, the soviet, public and economic organs and all personnel are insufficiently coordinated with the purpose of achieving the most complete and efficient interaction of the existing ways and means of ideological indoctrination of the masses.

In a number of party organizations, especially those of Kutuzovskiy, Oknitskiy and Ryshkanskiy rayons, political-educational work is poorly organized and unsystematically conducted, with no regard for the tasks confronting the collectives

and the difficulties of accomplishing them. It cannot be said that few measures of a political nature are being taken in these rayons. There are enough of them, but they are hastily prepared and poorly executed and consequently fail to produce the expected results.

Some primary party organizations and raykons underrate the importance of political work in creating a favorable moral atmosphere in collectives and mobilizing them for production tasks. This underestimate is reflected in poorly organized socialist competition and political information, insufficient participation of party workers in the various ideological programs and their poor organization.

The planning, content and purport of ideological work need radical improvement. Our plans and measures for ideological security of economic and social development and for communist education of the workers must be correlated with the CPSU Central Committee's requirements set forth in the decree under consideration, and they must be made more specific and purposeful.

Our people's growing political maturity and activity is convincingly attested by the fact that in 1977 about 4,000 of them joined the CPSU, 13,000 joined the Komsomol, 147,000 became shock workers of communist labor, 38,000 became innovators and inventors, over 29,000 are teachers of youth, and over 28,000 are designated best in their professions.

Unfortunately theoretical training is not always up to standard. The quality of the instruction is not always in keeping with the party's requirements or the aims and tasks of improving the theoretical knowledge of the communists and non-party activists. A good many propagandists who do not allow for the higher level of general education and culture of their audience, do not fully master the methods of party propaganda or the ability to present the scheduled material clearly and intelligibly, and take a pedantic approach fail to convey any constructive perception of the course to their hearers. Consequently the instruction fails to interest the audience at all and does not produce the required result in many cases.

Some party organizations, and there are quite a few of them, take little interest in training a reserve of propagandists and do not use the potentials of the University of Marxism-Leninism or the School for Party-Economic Activists for these purposes.

The interests of communist construction and the tasks of socioeconomic development the party has assigned call for intensive study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, the history of the CPSU, the documents of the party congresses and the works of L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

As the CPSU Central Committee's decree requires, it is necessary in propaganda work to emphasize the greatness of communist ideals, the invincible power of the revolutionary doctrine, the CPSU's tireless and fruitful efforts to consolidate the strength of the Soviet motherland and the welfare of the people, the historical advantages of socialism and its true democracy and humanism. It is necessary to bring out the essence of the Soviet way of life convincingly by specific

facts, as well as the achievement of developed socialism and the paths of its gradual evolution to communism. It is necessary to explain what is being done and what should be done for successful fulfillment of the next tasks of socio-economic and cultural construction, for further growth of Soviet democracy and for consolidation of the socialist state. It is necessary to foster in all Soviet people a feeling of pride in their socialist fatherland, awareness of the unbreakable brotherly friendship of the peoples of the USSR, respect for national merit and the nationwide traditions of the Soviet people, and intolerance of any manifestations of nationalism.

Comrades! Political work among the masses plays an important part in the workers' communist education. It has been enhanced by new forms and methods and made more specific and interesting. The lectures, political reports and talks are now more widely supplemented with evenings of questions and answers, oral journals, citizens' meetings and gatherings, social-political readings, meetings of production leaders and innovators, holidays in honor of labor, celebrations in honor of veterans of labor and winners of socialist competitions, festive dedications of youths as workers and kolkhoz members, etc. Over 100,000 agitators and political informants, 30,000 lecturers and speakers and other ideological cadres are engaged in organizing and implementing these measures.

On the other hand there are major defects in this critical sector of political education of the workers, chiefly the fact that not all our people are reached by this effort. In many places the mass-agitation measures are conducted irregularly and apart from the specific tasks of the workers' collectives or they are hastily prepared. Political work at the place of residence is done chiefly during the harvest campaigns. In a number of collectives of Sorokskiy, Dubossarskiy, Suvorovskiy and other rayons the talks on political subjects, lectures and reports are confined to repetitions of platitudes as often as not, containing no substantiated evaluation of the progress made, ignoring the defects and major difficulties, and indicating no ways and means of overcoming them. The party organizations often assign poorly trained comrades to agitation work.

Workers' letters, requests and complaints are one of the main sources for detecting defects and studying the mood of the people. Careful study of them makes it possible to take timely measures for critical comment, to overcome difficulties, and to react to unsolved problems promptly. Unfortunately and notwithstanding the party's requirements, a number of economic, soviet and public organizations tolerate careless and indifferent attitudes toward the resolution of suggestions and requests and unjustifiably hold up consideration of them.

V. I. Lenin considered it a leader's first duty to maintain an active contact with every worker and to contribute to the people's political education. Members of the Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms, deputies of the Supreme Soviet and local soviets, and directors of ministries, enterprises and economic organizations of the republic are expected to set an example of this sense of duty. Unfortunately some production managers do not find time to report on or discuss political and social questions, to meet with youth, or to attend Komsomol meetings.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, it is a first duty of managers and all activists to speak regularly in workers' collectives and to inform the public promptly of all major questions of domestic and international affairs.

Comrades! The media of mass information and propaganda are becoming increasingly important organizing and mobilizing factors in the variegated ideological-political and intellectual life of modern society. They make an active contribution to the successful performance of economic, social-political and social tasks, to the implementation of political and organizational measures, and to the dissemination and application of advanced experience. They report on the progress of socialist competition, reveal and criticize shortcomings, and promptly inform the public of domestic and foreign news.

The patronage of the construction starts of the five-year plan and of the progress of some overall agricultural measures by the press, TV and radio has proved effective, as well as the press centers' reporting of the major political and economic campaigns and the joint unannounced inspections of reserves for greater effectiveness and economy in the national economy.

But the demands upon the press organs are growing every year, their tasks are becoming more difficult, and their performance is inadequate. The reader is dissatisfied with many publications, which repeat what is already known to all, report problems and experience superficially, talk about progress unconvincingly, and criticize shortcomings timidly.

The newspapers, magazines, TV and radio do not always consistently and purposefully assume the role of organizers of the mass struggle against negative phenomena in social activity. This is because questions of production and information on insignificant current business predominate in the publications, while the social-moral aspects of the workers' activity are inadequately reported.

The editors must eliminate these serious shortcomings. They must realize that the importance of the moral criteria of the Soviet people's activity has increased under the conditions of mature socialism, and that such categories of communist morality as conscience, humanity, comradely mutual aid and patriotism are not only indications of their good morals but also have an invaluable effect upon socioeconomic progress.

The vast majority of our people are characterized by a positive attitude toward life, perseverance in achieving goals confronting their collectives, civic fortitude in overcoming difficulties, keen interest in their work, and love of country. We have a multitude of examples to follow. We all have a high regard for the production innovators, the honored ones whom the people call their beacons, the forerunners who set examples of the high labor productivity upon which communist society will be founded. Regrettably the press, radio and TV mention very few names of production leaders, and this indicates that the workers of the mass information media are not sufficiently in touch reality.

It is one of the shortcomings of some journalists to continue praising somebody by inertia once they have begun to do so, without bothering to check whether or not he deserves praise today. For instance, the name of D. I. Chutak, now an ex-president of Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Kriulyanskiy Rayon, just disappeared from the pages of the rayon and republic newspapers a few days ago, although he forfeited the right to it long ago by his unworthy actions.

Serious conclusions are to be drawn from this fact. The party's high moral standards and requirements should apply to all personnel regardless of their position or past merits. People are to be encouraged, especially by mention in the press, for specific accomplishments and definite successes and not for what was achieved in the past.

In connection with the performance of the mass information and propaganda media, it should be noted that the questions of creating the printing facilities for a publishing house and improving journalists' working conditions in the republic are being slowly resolved. Construction of the republic's House of Radio Broadcasting and Sound Recording and reconstruction of the instrument-studio complex are proceeding far too slowly. The directors of the Ministry of Communications and of the Ministry of Construction as well as the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting should take immediate steps to expedite construction of the above-mentioned capacities and to provide for reception of the second program, which is intended for transmission of the republic's materials.

Comrades! Scientists have great potentials for ideological work. The Moldavian scientists investigating social-political problems have been a great help in developing current questions of the republic's history and culture, exposing falsifiers of our people's present and past, reporting Soviet Moldavia's socioeconomic progress, and publicizing the processes of contemporary literature as well as the new organizational structures and principles for guiding the output. Their efforts, like those of all Soviet scientists, play an important part in the development of personnel, in the workers' economic and political education, and in the improvement of the economic system and management methods. Unfortunately, however, works are still published that are scientifically unsound, contain misinterpretations, and treat current social-political problems superficially.

There are serious defects in the planning and organization of scientific research. The Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education often merely record the institutes' and departments' recommendations for research projects and do not do the purposeful planning whereby the forces of the scientific research institutions and VUZes can be concentrated upon the most important and urgent problems of social development.

Scientific research planning must be regulated, the research projects must be fully correlated with the CPSU Central Committee's directives, and the scientists' and sociologists' efforts must be concentrated primarily upon investigation of the socioeconomic problems of developed socialism, the laws of its transition to communism, current questions of ideological work, and the processes and changes going on in the republic's economy, science and culture and the intellectual life of the Moldavian people.

In recent years the republic's authors and artists have created new monuments to the Moldavian people's selfless labor and noble efforts. The leaders of the artistic unions, theatrical and choral societies and the party organizations have

begun to take more interest in strengthening the ties between the artistic intelligentsia and the collectives of plants, factories, worksites, kolkhozes and agrarian-industrial associations. Creative talks to workers and kolkhoz members by authors, artists and painters are more frequent, as well as holidays of art and labor. The film makers have produced good results in depicting the socioeconomic changes in Moldavia. The masters of the musical and graphic arts have created interesting works. Artistic creation in Moldavia is developing in the right directions, but the demand for it has exceeded the volume of works created.

If literature and art are to develop in the direction of a rich artistic representation of socialist activity, it is necessary to strengthen the party's influence on the works of the writers, painters, composers and film makers and to set higher standards for the works they create for the people. It is evident that the main and most typical characteristics of our contemporaries are inadequately reflected in both the form and content of many literary and artistic works created in the republic. A good many works suffering from abstract humanism are presented to the readers, viewers and hearers. Some books are written as if at another time and not under socialist conditions. It goes without saying that such works contribute nothing to the people's communist education.

The workers of the republic expect truthful, artistically valid creations of the artistic intelligentsia that will realistically and convincingly bring out the uniqueness of our life and the greatness of the thoughts and deeds of our contemporaries. With a high sense of responsibility to the people, the creative workers must probe deeply into the essence of progress, bring out the motive forces of society's socioeconomic progress, see and correctly evaluate the existing contradictions and the conflict of the old with the new. As the CPSU Central Committee's decree pointed out, the authors and artists are called upon to reflect with talent the heroic achievements of the Soviet people and problems of socialist development, to support and confirm what is new and truly communistic, and to expose all that interferes with progress. There is no doubt that the creative workers of Moldavia will make a worthy contribution to the workers' ideological training.

With the development and improvement of social production and the enhancement of the workers' material welfare, their demands, thirst for knowledge and culture, and desire to participate in artistic creation are also increasing. The citizens of the republic are enthusiastically engaged in amateur song and dance groups, painting and drawing, wood-carving, weaving, making rugs, chasing on metal, making household utensils, or anything that embellishes the people's everyday life. Many workers spend much of their spare time on technical creation, music lovers' clubs, and books.

The most important social-political phenomena of our time are the pursuit and development of new holidays, ceremonies and civic rites as well as further improvement of the present ones that are already a part of the workers' daily lives. Since they were introduced there has been a gradual disappearance of the former archaic customs mainly characterized by the religious mystique that impairs man's qualities. The civil ceremonies and rites born of socialist morality must be more widely and deeply introduced into the everyday life of all. Their formation and

development into traditions must be emphasized by the party and Komsomol organizations and supported in every way by enterprise managements, farm executives, and by soviet, trade union and other organizations.

The Councils of People's Deputies of the republic are doing much educational work among the workers. They regularly consider questions of the activity of the institutions for the workers' communist education, guide the work of the standing commissions on these questions, conduct purposeful propaganda operations through the deputies to explain the new Constitution and the rights and duties of USSR citizens, and resolve social problems.

But many local councils fall far short of exploiting all their possibilities. This is particularly true of matters of construction of housing and preschool children's institutions, improvement of communal services, civic amenities and the operation of stores, dining halls, personal service enterprises and public transportation, and organization of leisure time.

All organizations, public, political and state, are engaged in educational activity in our country. Such is the nature of our society. Our chief methods of working with people are persuasion, explanation and instruction. The people's democratic rights and freedoms in the USSR are protected by the Constitution and by the entire legislation, which you do not say about bourgeois democracy. The capitalist countries also have constitutions and other laws, but they safeguard the interests of private ownership, whereby the workers are exploited.

Bourgeois propaganda is also designed to defend this system. It does not present unemployment, inflation, the high cost of food products and communal services or the heavy burden of innumerable taxes as limitations of the workers' rights and freedoms. The apologists of capitalism expatiate on human rights not to secure these rights in their own countries but to support the renegades and traitors of the Soviet motherland. The imperialist bosses have even converted freedom of the person into a weapon to combat socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are implementing large-scale measures in pursuance of the long-term program for development and improvement of the people's education and the enhanced role of the general-education schools as the most frequented institutions of communist education of the rising generation. Unfortunately the results of these measures in a number of our schools do not meet the party's requirements. This is because not all party organizations and teaching collectives are maintaining the high ideological-theoretical standard of the process of education and instruction. In some schools matters of instruction and education are poorly coordinated, extracurricular activities are not properly organized, the initiative of the student organizations is underdeveloped, and insufficient attention is paid to cultivation of habits of work among the pupils.

To remedy these and other defects, the party committees and school administrations must take more interest in the ideological-theoretical development of the teachers and help them in every way to improve their pedagogical skills. They must increase the role and responsibility of schools and teachers for the pupils'

ideological education and cultivation of their work habits and interest in technical and artistic creation.

Allow me, comrades, to express my confidence that all organizations of the republic will do all they can, in pursuance of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, to make ideological work an effective means of broadening the people's consciousness, developing the economy, solving social problems, and implementing the scheduled plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. (I. I. Bodyul's report was heard with close attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

5186

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET CONSIDERS CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 4

/Report by Deputy G.A. Abilova, secretary of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet: "Concerning Ratification of Ukases of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet"

/Text Comrade Deputies. In accordance with the Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR and the law concerning the procedure for its implementation, the authority of the Tenth Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR expires on 15 June 1980, and the authority of the local soviets of people's deputies (the 16th convocation) expires on 19 December 1979.

During the nationwide discussion of the draft of the USSR Constitution numerous proposals were advanced in regard to the holding of elections for the organs of popular representation; it was suggested that the elections should be held at a time when there is no intensive agricultural work being done and when there is no large-scale migration of the population taking place in connection with summer holidays.

In this regard the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet introduces for your consideration a proposal to fix the date for the elections to the Tenth Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR and to the 17th local soviets of people's deputies for February of 1980.

Comrade Deputies. In the period since the ninth session of the republic's Supreme Soviet the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet has published a series of ukases which have introduced changes and additions into the existing legislative acts of the Azerbaijan SSR. On the basis of Article 115 of the Azerbaijan SSR Constitution these ukases are subject to ratification by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet allow me to report to you on these ukases.

Article 163 of the Azerbaijan SSR Constitution names the Baku Municipal Court as one of the republic's courts. The members of the municipal bench

were chosen at a session of the Baku Soviet of People's Deputies which was held in May of this year. In connection with this the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet published on 18 May an ukase Concerning Changes and Additions to the Legislation of the Republic. The changes concerned acts such as the Law Concerning the Judicial System, the Civil and criminal codes, and the regulations concerning the election and disciplinary responsibility of judges and of people's assessors, etc.

On 12 January 1979 the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet reorganized the Ministry of Municipal Services into the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The 3 November 1978 ukase by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Concerning Administrative Responsibility for the Violation of Laws about Mineral Resources granted to the organs of Gosgortekhnadzor /State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Supervision of Industrial Safety and Mining Inspection/ the right to impose fines for the violation of legislation concerning mineral wealth without appealing to the administrative commissions of the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet took this into account and adopted an ukase Concerning an Addition to Article 14 of the 13 April 1962 Ukase of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Concerning Further Restriction of the Use of Administratively Imposed Fines. Article 14 will contain a list of the organs and officials which have been granted the right to levy fines.

In accordance with the 8 February 1977 ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Concerning the Application of Administrative Punishment Measures to Persons Who Have Been Exempted from Criminal Responsibility in Accordance with Article 43 of the Criminal Legislation of the USSR and of the Union Republics, the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR adopted on 26 February 1979 an ukase Concerning Changes and Additions to the Criminal and the Criminal-Action Codes of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The criminal code has been expanded by the addition of the new article 46-1, which establishes administrative punishment measures which are to be used against those persons who have committed a crime which does not present great public danger and who can be admonished and re-educated without the use of criminal punishment. A new section which regulates the legal aspects of the use of this type of punishment has been added to the criminal-action code.

With its ukase of 14 April 1978 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet introduced an amendment to the legislation concerning responsibility for administrative violations of the law. In accordance with this, the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet adopted on 26 February 1979 an ukase Concerning Changes in Certain Legislative Acts of the Azerbaijan SSR. This ukase establishes that arrest as a form of punishment for administrative offenses can be used under the existing legislation only

in exceptional cases and only for petty hooliganism and for malicious disobedience to a legal order or to the demand of a militia worker or a member of the people's patrol when they are fulfilling their obligations to protect public order.

In order to bring the terminology of the Azerbaijan SSR law Concerning the State Notariate in line with the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet published on 2 March 1979 an ukase concerning changes in this legislative act. Moreover, the requirements of the Foundations of Civil Legislation of the USSR and of the Union Republics provided the base for the change made in Article 32 of the Law on the State Notariate, a change which concerned the procedure for the resolution of civil disputes between organizations.

Comrade Deputies. In accordance with the Azerbaijan SSR Constitution, certain personnel changes have been made in the composition of the Azerbaijan SSR government; the changes were made at the representation of the chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

On 8 February 1979 the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet published an ukase according to which Comrade Babayev, Mursal Alekper ogly was relieved of his duties as the Azerbaijan SSR minister of motor transport.

Comrade Kerimov, Shakir Kerim ogly was named Azerbaijan SSR minister of motor transport by a decree of 3 April 1979.

On 4 April 1979 ukases were adopted on the following changes: Kerimov, Khalid Gadzhibab ogly was appointed chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee on the Production-Technical Supply of Agriculture, and Comrade Molotiyevskiy, Leonid Aleksandrovich was relieved of this duty.

On 1 June 1979 an ukase was published concerning the appointment of Comrade Topchiyev, Ali Ragimovich as Azerbaijan SSR minister of housing and public services.

On 15 June 1979 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet published an ukase on the appointment of Comrade Kasumov Talya Ali ogly as Azerbaijan SSR minister of health care. At the same time Comrade Abdullayev, Ganifa Mamed Aga ogly was relieved of these duties.

In its ukase of 20 June 1979 the presidium of the Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade Kasumova, Svetlana Chingiz kyzy, as Azerbaijan SSR minister of trade, having relieved Comrade Zeynalov, Guseyn Yusiovich, of these duties.

Comrade Deputies.

In accordance with Article 5 of the regulation--approved at the current session--on the standing commissions of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet,

persons who are part of the republic's government cannot be members of the standing commissions. In this connection I introduce--at the request of the Council of Elders--for your consideration proposals to relieve Deputy Kerimov, Shakir Kerim ogly, from his duties as chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission and to relieve Deputy Kerimov, Khalid Gadzhibaba ogly from his duties as a member of the Commission on Industry.

Comrade Deputies. You have drafts of the laws of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the decrees of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet on these issues. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet requests that you examine and ratify the drafts which have been presented.

8543

CS0: 1800

REGIONAL

IDEOLOGICAL THEORY, INDOCTRINATION, NATIONALITIES POLICY DISCUSSED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 11 May 79 pp 1-3

[Article by Gela Bandzeladze under rubric "An Important Front of the Struggle for Communism": "For Fundamental Improvement of Ideological Work. Questions of Theory"]

[Text] 1. A Program Document

The CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoc-trination Work" has now been published. The party and all society have been waiting for this document for a long time, the preparation and compilation of which was participated in by representatives of the broad aktiv of worker collectives, low-level party and social organizations, scientific and cultural institutions, and soviet and party organs.

The great political importance of this decree is primarily that it objectively summarizes the results of the serious work done by the party in ideological-indoc-trination work, generalizes positive experience, reveals serious defects, shortcomings, and mistakes, analyzes the factors causing them, and gives practical advice on radical improvement of the situation.

A second big virtue of this political document is that it is imbued from start to finish with a spirit of healthy realism, sincerity and directness, high principles and democratism. One might say that this decree is an example of the organic merger of the thinking of society at large and the principled policies of party leadership.

A third big virtue of this political document, finally, is that it is the logical continuation of the course of the 25th party congress with regard to ideological-political work, further specifying the principled reflections expressed at the November 1978 CC CPSU Plenum regarding serious shortcomings in this work. Another virtue of the decree is that it meticulously enunciates the abundant ideological-political and propaganda-organizational

work experience of our party and our state leader Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, as set forth in his remarkable memoirs "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Lands."

Now our task is to study this decree in depth, adapt it to our regional and local conditions, shed light on the defects and shortcomings in our work and the factors causing them, and map out ways to root them out. We are obliged to learn from this decree how to tell the whole truth and turn words into deeds.

We must organize the activities of all workers on the ideological front, the organization and structure of all links of the ideological service, so that this vital political document becomes a guide to practical action for each one of us.

We must remember that the task of ideological support in the building of communism is not a one-time matter or even a periodic campaign of activity, but rather a constant and vital object of concern of our social life and our organizational arsenal.

2. The Concept and Nature of Ideology

As the classics of Marxism-Leninism teach us, ideology is a vital spiritual phenomenon of every society and its culture. Great importance attaches to it all over today's world, under circumstances of today's scientific-technical revolution, but especially in socialist life.

The structure of the social organism, and its essential determinacy [opredelennost'], is characterized by man's conscious and purposeful activity. Society is a self-programmable social mechanism, and the theoretical foundation of the programming is ideology. The content of this concept is the system of ideas by which the society, class, party, and state are governed in their everyday activities and long-range historical endeavors.

What meaning does history or mankind have? Why does man live? What is the hierarchy of human values and what are the principles of personal orientation within it? What should human beings' active life position be like? These and other similar questions exhaust the essence and content of ideology.

Under conditions of class antagonism, every class has its own ideology. And the class struggle takes the form of ideological struggle. The unified and universal ideology of the working classes is Marxism-Leninism. It is the dominant and sole ideology of the countries of the socialist camp, in fundamental opposition to the ideology of capitalist society and the exploiter classes.

Our ideology, on the one hand, is a science which claims to objectively define the laws governing the development of society, to arm society with true political knowledge, with a bright and effective program of advancement and progress.

Secondly, our ideology is a world view which claims to appropriately reflect the just and humanistic ideals and aspirations of the working classes and all progressive mankind, their value orientation and shared human interests.

The ideological struggle is the clash between the world-view concepts of the opposed, antagonist powers and camps, the struggle of ideas and viewpoints. In this struggle, the side which is more correct (that is, scientific) and more progressive (i.e., just) will win.

The measure of the truth of an ideology is life, practice, social reality. The ideology whose conclusions and predictions come true is the right one. But since human beings direct social practice, it is they who are the definitive factor in ideology. As we know, ideology becomes a material force when it is mastered by the masses. Hence, the ideology which wins is that which is not only the most scientific and progressive but which at the same time is professed, approved, and used as guidance by the most people.

The folk character, authority, and popularity of an ideology is defined not only by how scientific and logical it is, but also, primarily, by its practical social results, the moral-political and economic-cultural benefits that derive from it.

The fundamental principle of Marxist ideology is the wellbeing of man, the concern to satisfy to the maximum the constantly growing material and spiritual needs of man. This is the essence of the basic economic law of socialism. Man is the highest value. What is chief and most essential in man's needs and interests is not just "bread and circuses," as was thought in ancient times, but the interests of social endeavor, freedom, and creativity. In other words, what is called moral-political involvement.

The winner in the struggle of ideologies will be the one which provides the most and the best conditions for the moral-political involvement of human beings. In turn, moral-political involvement is a complex, contradictory phenomenon consisting of two such mutually opposed and mutually transitional, mutually complementary factors as democracy and discipline. The winning ideology will be the one which provides the broader scope, depth, and breadth of democracy and the more powerful, exact, and complete discipline.

The purpose of ideological indoctrination and creativity is the entrenchment of democracy and discipline. But on the other hand, these latter themselves become an essential condition for the entrenchment of ideology. At the same time, both conditions must evolve simultaneously and reciprocally.

Ideological rebirth can be attained not only by enlarging the quantitative parameters of propaganda-agitation activities but also by improving their

content and quality, which must be reflected in the all-round and comprehensive refinement and reinforcement of discipline. This in turn is possible not through administrative measures and compulsion but rather through the reinforcement of justice and lawfulness, by encouraging the involvement of every individual, by mobilizing his will, by awakening his civic responsibility and strengthening his sense of self-respect and dignity.

This is the task of elevating the political involvement of the working people. The CC CPSU's new decree states directly that "...Soviet democracy must be further developed, and socialist statehood must be further reinforced." The working people must become more actively involved in the resolution of all important state questions, from elections on up through international policies. The Soviet election system excels the election system of any capitalist state, in that we elect the worthy sons of the people and they faithfully serve the interests of the people and the state. But the political involvement of the voters must not be confined just to the "freedom to vote." Our election laws stipulate broad possibilities of democratic practice and the political involvement of the working people (see "USSR Law of Elections to the Supreme Soviet," Section 7, Articles 38, 42, 43, 46; Section 8, Article 47), which must be utilized to the fullest. The deepening and broadening of democratism in no way causes any complications or difficulties or, as was thought at one time, a "leap into uncertainty." Through the full activation of the reserves of democracy, the cause of socialism and communism can only benefit. Outstanding leaders and worthy officials are voluntarily chosen by the people under all circumstances. They can sense the people's sincere love and the true elevating strength of free trust. And the people truly sense their own responsibility in governing and directing the state. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the full realization of these democratic possibilities of the Soviet election law.

It is easy to see that it is here, in this sphere, that the socialist system and ideology have incalculable, untouched reserves, the activation of which can substantially hasten both the building of communism in our country and the growth of the prestige and authority of the socialist way of life throughout the world.

3. Economic and Political Support and Ideology

One practical criterion of ideological work effectiveness is a society's economic performance and labor success. The completion of state-economic plans is regarded as the clearest indicator of ideological support. In our system, economics is the basic policy. It is both the basis of ideology, and the result. If the activities of the ideological service in society are properly handled, the economic results are soon forthcoming. But for ideology to stand on a firm footing in a society, economic-material support for it is essential. We write and talk a great deal about the ideological

support of economic achievements, but we seldom focus attention on the fact that ideological achievements also require definite economic support. I refer to the necessity of raising the essential minimum of the working people, of improving material living conditions.

In this sphere we have already outstripped many capitalist countries, but our task continues to be to compete with the major capitalist countries, to surpass them. The victory of socialism and communism on a world scale and the survival of civilization in general will be decided primarily on the battlefield of raising the economy and improving the population's material standard of living. This means that despite all difficulties and international situations, more possibilities must be found for systematically, constantly raising the essential minimum of the working people.

A great deal in this regard depends on the thrifty efforts of local organs, on the proper utilization of raw materials, the land, technology, and manpower, on initiative and industriousness. Many good steps have been made in recent years in this regard throughout our country, especially in our republic. This course of action must become firmer and stronger. Neither manpower, land, nor machinery must stand idle for a single day or hour... This task has been well served recently by the long-awaited, now underway struggle against dissolution and parasitism. Many have stated in the press and public appearances that we must make things hot for idlers and loafers.

Employment in labor is not only a good in itself but at the same time a means of stopping many evils. It is superfluous to speak of ideological success when side by side with the working man there is an idle parasite living, and often much better, at that. The unfortunate thing is that such persons are not few in number. They rob either the working people or the state, or both together. Those who can't manage to commit such crimes on the sly turn to outright robbery and banditry. At this point what we need is not ideology and indoctrination, but weapons and self-defense.

Law and order, justice and discipline, are the means without whose efficacious and prompt utilization we will not even have economics and politics, let alone ideology and culture. It is not by chance that the republic's leadership has focused such systematic attention on the work of the administrative organs. It appears, however, that monitoring, control, and conferences do not help matters, nor is cadre transfer the main and decisive factor. It is necessary to determine the causes of crime, to root them out, and to refine the forms of operative efforts. The resolution of this task, in turn, could be greatly facilitated by radically improving the material and moral incentives of administrative organ personnel. At the present time this sphere is one of the worst sore spots, and a whole system of effective measures must be worked out for it.

Tasks of protecting the dignity of human beings, citizens, and providing ideological support for society's moral-political unity, are on par with

urgent tasks of strengthening law and order. A permanent object of such ideological support is the struggle to maintain the purity and effect further deepening and development of the Leninist nationalities policy. One of the prime tasks set forth in the decree is "to instill in every Soviet citizen a sense of pride in the socialist homeland and in the unshakable, brotherly friendship of the peoples of the USSR, respect for national dignity and culture." The task of reconciling and organically merging patriotic strivings to protect the national language and culture with a general political and internationalist spirit still remains a very delicate sphere, one which requires special attention, foresight, tact, and caution. In this sphere, any infraction—even a minor one—of the basics of the Leninist nationalities policy and constitutional principles inevitably causes moral-psychological and local-social collisions.

The only reliable means of preventing such collisions is a principled and sincere policy, fidelity to unswerving principles of nationalities' equality, freedom, and collaboration. This is the most important gain of the October Revolution and the firm foundation of the democratic and progressive nature of the Soviet Constitution.

A great deal has been done in this republic in recent years to effect genuine implementation of all the requirements of the Leninist nationalities policy. Especially vital events in this regard have been the USSR and GSSR decrees concerning measures for economic and cultural development of the Abkhazian ASSR, republic measures to accelerate the development of the economy and culture of Adzharia and Ossetia, and also the decree on radically improving the teaching of Russian in Georgia, and, finally, the recent broad decree on improving Georgian language instruction and essential measures to develop it and protect its purity. As was expected, this decree was welcomed by the community at large, and it was rightly regarded as one more important step by the party to effectively implement the Leninist nationalities policy.

At the same time, it is necessary to stress the fact that the main task in implementing the Leninist nationalities policy is not only to root out occasional mistakes in spoken or written standard Georgian, but also to protect the constitutional status of the native language, which entails all-round development of the language and, in particular, further strengthening of instruction in the native language in secondary schools and colleges, systematic publishing of original instructional and auxiliary textbooks in the native language for all the disciplines, the defense of dissertations in the native language, and other cultural factors of principled political importance.

As for occasional violations of language purity, gross dialectisms, and individual instances of illiteracy, such things have always been and will probably remain for some time. We must, of course, struggle against these defects more vigorously, but this aspect is not what decides the fate of the Georgian language. The perfecting and development of the standard

Georgian language has its own main line, one which comes down from the remote past and, via the creative heights of Shota Rustaveli, Ilia Chavchavadze, Vazha-Pshavela, Galaktion Tabidze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, and many others, is headed toward ensconcement of the linguistic merits of Georgian in the immortal treasure of the world's languages.

In attitudes toward national languages and culture, sincere and principled adherence to and development of the Leninist nationalities policy will do the most to foster the ideological involvement and moral-political rallying of the working people.

The ideological orientation and moral-political involvement of the workers largely depend not only on lofty materials nurturing national values and civic self-respect, but also on such "prosaic" factors as the culture of everyday consumer services, the utilization and distribution of the benefits and goods which have been achieved through economic, scientific, and technical development. I refer to cultured medical, trade, and consumer services.

These appear to be prosaic and of second priority only at first glance; in reality, they represent the material content of concern for human beings, and concern for human beings is the cornerstone of our morality. Consequently, it touches on the necessity of practical-moral support for ideology.

On the basis of political involvement of the workers, economic support, and improvement of consumer services, a firm foundation is created for overall cultural-educational and ideological-indoctrinational endeavor. Ideology is a weapon of words, and words have power when they are true, correct, and right. This accounts for the necessity of demanding competence and a high scientific level of the ideological weapon. Competence is most essential particularly in this sphere, and the ideological worker must know a great deal, especially Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, human psychology and logic, history and pedagogics. Mastery of the principles of all these disciplines, consideration of today's accomplishments, and the ability to tackle the real difficulties of life all combine to yield that phenomenon known as competence in ideological work.

But all this is just one aspect of the matter--the scientific competence aspect. A second and no less important aspect is moral competence, the sincerity of the ideology and the ideological worker, the unity of his words and deeds, the purity of his weapons--the word and the pen. The word is strong when it is right, when it is a sincere declaration, an honest assertion. The bridge of a clean conscience must span the space between the ideologist and the masses. The fact of the matter is that we must always tell the people the truth, no matter how bitter it is. It is not just that "lies have short legs" and that people will find out the truth in spite of us and no longer believe us, but mainly the fact that truth and sincerity are themselves lofty values, both an end in themselves and the basis of many other additional benefits. Even more: truth is not only

good in itself--it most surely serves our cause as communists and marxists. Truth is on our side; deceit is our enemy. This elementary truth, unfortunately, has yet to be grasped by many of us and, wittingly or unwittingly, their insincerity does damage to our cause.

The decree specially emphasizes this fact: "The tasks set forth by the party in ideological-indoctrination work are incompatible with the still-encountered fear of bringing up current problems of social life for discussion, the tendency to gloss over or sidestep unresolved problems and burning issues, to sweep the shortcomings and difficulties of real life under the rug. This approach, this tendency toward ostentation, far from helping matters actually makes it more difficult to resolve our shared tasks."

It cannot be denied that some of us, either in print or in speeches, seemingly intentionally try to state falsehoods as prettily and effectively as possible, to conceal the truth expertly. This despite the fact that our civic and party duties oblige us to get to the bottom of things, to find their causes and sincerely share our doubts, assessments, and conclusions with one another. Some of us have an erroneous idea of party duties and party ethics. Some people consider proper party behavior and party speeches to be only that behavior and those speeches which please the comrade leaders. The opposite should be the case: the comrade leaders should be glad when we act in accordance with our true party duties and ethics. Criticism rather than soft-soaping, the truth rather than flattery--these are the ABC's of party ethics. By no means surprising is the consideration and support now enjoyed among today's republic leadership by every critical statement, publication, or proposal, where it is dictated by the interests of the cause, sincere and healthy. The reason we fight slanderers so unmercifully is in order to give broad scope to sincere, correct, lawful criticism.

Truthfulness and sincerity, of course, must not be confused with empty and useless chatter, rumor-mongering, and buffoonery. Behind the scenes in a healthy political life, rumors always remain as leftover, discarded props. From time to time, party discipline clears these leftovers away from the proscenium. In the speeches of leaders in the Leninist style we frequently see clear examples of the effect of this kind of discipline. Today no one is forgiven for ignoring the ABC's of citizenship: We should have nothing to do either with concocting rumors or listening to them. But we must state the truth out front, not behind the scenes. This was the elementary truth we were reminded of once more at the 37th Tbilisi Party Conference.

The sincerity of ideological work is an essential component of its effectiveness and payback, but it is not the only factor. An indispensable condition of ideological effectiveness is the completeness, comprehensiveness, logical sequence, and timeliness of the information. Unfortunately, we are often hindered by the lack of just these qualities. The decree states directly: "In the matter of organizing informational and ideological-indoctrination work we still have considerable defects and shortcomings, rather substantial ones." There are many channels of information, but these channels are filled with the ballast of repetitious and often useless information which

clogs the channels and causes useful information to be lost. To put it simply, this is also a form of insincerity, though to be sure expanded on a social scale and burdened with the vices of dogmatism and formalism.

4. For Organizational Support of Ideology

In the matter of raising the effectiveness of ideological influence and improving the ideological indoctrination of young people, a vital role is assigned to the quality of instruction of the ideological disciplines. Of great importance is not only what we teach and in what volume, but also (and perhaps even more important) how we teach, the level of training of the lecturers in ideological disciplines, their pedagogical culture and sense of responsibility. And all of this requires support, direction, demandingness and regular control.

And there are a number of inappropriate organizational anachronisms. For example, such vital ideological disciplines as "Principles of Marxist Ethics" and "Scientific Atheism" in many higher and secondary specialized schools are taught not as compulsory subjects but as electives. This is, of course, completely unjustified. Compared with many other disciplines which are desirable in terms of professional mastery, the thorough study of ethics and atheism is essential for the inculcation of habits of highly moral and conscientious behavior. Another completely unjustifiable irresponsibility is the fact that no one is concerned to publish textbooks for these disciplines in the native language. Let us hope that the new management of the publishing business will rectify this gap. The teaching of ethics and atheism, to be sure, is not sufficient to develop the conscientious and cultured individual, but without them we can hardly conceive of a high level of culture.

A more effective means of entrenching and developing a moral culture is to establish law and order in all spheres, and for our leaders and mentors to set an example of highly moral behavior and daily living. In our republic in recent years, the cleansing of the moral-psychological climate is chiefly due to the high moral qualities of a new generation of leaders and their inspirational examples. By the same token, if things have not yet been rectified everywhere and in all cases, the reason is that we do not always have conscientious, well-chosen, worthy, meritorious people. To be sure, the business and time themselves will reveal people for what they are, their virtues and defects, but we must give them something to do, an arena, "a ball and a playing field."

The example set by leadership is of great importance not only in terms of moral indoctrination and ideological involvement but also in economic-organizational endeavors and all spheres in general. Of the "miracle-working" qualities of the leader, special mention should be made of his modesty, justness, democratic principles, and humanity. A leader should live among the people, share their troubles. If the leader doesn't know how

the people live, how they make their living, how they get medical care, how they use transport and utilities, how they manage to get home repairs done, and so on, he cannot combat persistent shortcomings in these spheres. For such detachment from the life of the people and failure to take initiative, the leaders of several of our republic's departments were criticized at the 37th Tbilisi Party Conference, but many others remained uncriticized. Let us hope that this gap will be rectified at some other gathering--especially such a one as the upcoming GCP CC Plenum, which will be devoted specially to problems of cadre work. The extensive preparations for this plenum prove how much attention the party is paying to the matter of concern for cadre indoctrination.

It is easy to see the meticulousness and foresight that have governed cadre selection, training, and assignment in recent years, the care and concern now shown to newly appointed cadres, and the respect and gratitude shown to the worthy representatives of leadership of the older generation. But neither this concern nor this respect can rule out the need for principled criticism either of young or experienced cadres.

Criticism of weak work is both essential and useful, but when such criticism does not help matters and shortcomings are repeated, it is necessary to create conditions which will rule out subjective passivity and inertia on the part of leadership. One such "obligatory" objective condition is considered to be more personal responsibility on the part of the comrade leaders, their elective status [vybornost'] and accountability not only to higher-level authorities but also to the worker collectives and the voters. It is essential to find and establish the kind of optimal variant of cadre policy which can unify and expand all the merits of democratism and centralism.

In order to get rid of the depredations of money-grubbers and careerists, within the matter of leadership cadre motivation the main emphasis must be placed on moral incentive rather than privileges based on position. The leader and the rank and file worker must be equal before the law; otherwise the orientation of public opinion toward equality and justice loses its force. Without it, ideological measures resemble the "Labor of Sisyphus," and in time come to be nothing but demagogy, which undermines the prestige and authority of the Soviet way of life.

Fidelity to principled communist policies in all spheres of life and endeavor, unity of word and deed, constantly growing democratism and militant revolutionary humanism are the best indicators of ideological health.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

STALIN CADRE POLICY LAUDED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 10 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Gela Bandzeladze under rubric "Questions of Theory": "Cadres Decide Everything"]

[Text] Soon to be held is the GCP CC Plenum which will deal with the question of work with cadres. Preparations have been underway for a long time. The workers are expressing their ideas and suggestions with regard to improving cadre policies. Much attention is being paid to summarizing the experience of the worker collectives and low-level organizations and working out practical recommendations in these preparations. The same task is served by theoretical analysis of the problem and by recalling certain aspects of the historical experience of the past. That is the purpose of this article.

1. The Lessons of the Past

It was in May 1935. At the graduation assembly for students of the Red Army Academy, I. Stalin said: "We used to say that 'Technology Decides Everything'. This motto was helpful in helping us to do away with hunger in the technical sphere and create a broad technical base. This is very good, but it is not enough. To run technical equipment requires people who know machinery, it requires cadres... Without such cadres, machinery is dead; in the hands of specialists who know their job, it can work wonders... This is why we must now focus attention on people, on cadres, on specialists who know their equipment. We must understand, at long last, that of all the capital in the world the most valuable and decisive capital is human beings, cadres. We must learn that under our present conditions 'Cadres Decide Everything'. If we have plenty of good cadres in industry, agriculture, transport, the armed forces--our country will be invincible. If we don't have such cadres, we will be lame in both legs."

Despite subjective mistakes and objective difficulties, the historical epoch that has passed before us has clearly demonstrated to mankind the role that this motto and its implementation have played in the Soviet Union's progress and victory.

Since that time nearly a half-century has passed. The balance of power in the world political arena has changed sharply in favor of the Soviet Union and socialism. The gigantic creative energy of our people is directed toward conquering the heights of socialism and the goals leading to communism. The times and the epoch, objective circumstances and subjective commitment, have brought new technology, new science, new culture. Now on the agenda is the task of preparing men of a new spirit, cadres of a new level, the leaders and teachers of a new sensibility. The old historical motto "Cadres Decide Everything" takes on new life on a new, higher stage of the upward spiral.

If we observe closely we find that this motto has never been voided since it was first stated, nor could it have been. Under conditions of constant, progressive development of science, technology, economics, and culture, the concern for cadres remains a permanent task. It is the eternal problem of replacing generations and preparing more worthy generations. In addition to moral motives and ethical ideals, the eternal nature of this problem stems from objective-historical, social-political laws.

The wheel of history neither stops nor turns backwards. As long as the world is ruled by wisdom and reason, sympathy and love, goodness and justice, we believe that the October Revolution and the victory of socialism have irrevocably linked the fate of mankind to the invincibility of the ideas of truth, beauty, and justice! This instills in the working people a bright faith in tomorrow, a reliable guarantee of the wellbeing of future generations, the ability to bear up courageously under temporary troubles, the limitless energy to wage uncompromising, creative, revolutionary struggle against difficulties.

2. Factors That Shape History

It is obvious that the question of cadre indoctrination, the task of concern for cadres, is among those social phenomena that are no longer dependent on the times or the specific situation [konyunktura]. Our epoch has made the question of specialist and leadership cadre indoctrination a matter of constant concern and social attention.

In terms of theory, the cadre question is linked to the problem of the role played in history by the masses and outstanding personalities. When we say that history is made not by heroes but by the masses we mean the rallied and organized workers, worker collectives. But this rallying and organizing does not take place at random. They are rallied and directed by the leader,

the head man, the advisor and mentor. The familiar Marxist thesis (hammered out in the struggle against the views of the narodniks) that outstanding personalities only hasten or slow down the course of history is perfectly apt here to convey accurately the great importance of the subjective factor in objective-historical development. To be realistic and to the point, history is made by its hastening or slowing down, by success or failure, by good or evil. Nor is history mere meaningless, inert, sluggish existence. If there is any grounds for speaking of the "historical vacuum" of the Middle Ages, it is only in the relative sense that under conditions of feudal absolutism and religious fanaticism the pace of transformation and creativity was very slow and the phenomenon of traditionalism and conservatism was very strong.

Consequently, history is made neither by the masses alone nor by outstanding personalities alone, but by both together, joined together by will or by force. The unity of the objective and the subjective in the social sphere is demanded, categorically and in principle, by dialectics. This requirement is especially in force under circumstances in which the term "cadres" refers not only to the party and soviet leadership, or the leadership in general, but to anyone who does anything, does it well and efficiently. Consequently, it is a matter of specialist indoctrination and enhancement of professional culture in all spheres of endeavor.

Of course, much more is demanded of the leader, whatever field or sphere he works in, than the rank and file. Overall success and progress is much more dependent on the leader's skillful and resourceful work than on the individual efforts and initiative of the rank and file worker. Naturally, therefore, the term "concern for cadres" primarily means concern for the indoctrination and toughening of leadership cadres; it requires seeking and realizing the optimal model of their training, assignment, and utilization. This is the main and essential aspect of the problem to be dealt with today.

But things will not advance if our leader is prepared but his flock [prihod] is not. Times have changed: it is the people themselves, the workers, the personnel and specialists of every sector who require training, indoctrination, and preparation. In this regard, the term "concern for cadres" encompasses concern for the training and indoctrination of new generations of all classes and strata. This is how the Central Committee sets forth the question at the coming plenum.

It is a matter of our concern for replenishing our glorious working class, for worthy inheritance of the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia; it is a matter of their indoctrination and toughening. It is a matter of preparing the necessary cadres for the overall structural-organizational upgrading of the worker and creative collectives and for meaningful-productive progress, of indoctrinating competent workers for all sectors and spheres.

In the modern epoch, the hallmark of which is the scientific-technical revolution, it is the specialist, the man who knows and loves his job, who decides everything. Under present conditions, the socialization and specialization of labor are underway on such a large scale that within the complex structure of the social and labor mechanism it is difficult to find a living cell so localized, so isolated, so closed within itself that the normal functioning of the other cells and whole systems do not depend on how it functions. This is why our epoch so urgently demands unconditional compliance with order and discipline in all spheres and all links. This is why our party is focusing our attention on the need to enhance the personal responsibility and social awareness of every worker. In the complex system of today's social life, everything is linked to everything else, and it is essential to provide conditions for the normal functioning of each social cell and molecule. Especially since we are dealing not with the soulless parts of a technical mechanism but with the indispensable members of the social organism--personalities, free human beings endowed with reason and will.

And man is a universal being, in the most direct and elevated sense of the word. He is the ultimate purpose of conscious social reality, the meaning of history, and the measure of good and evil. But this universal and unique being reveals his strength and power, his lofty and "divine" nature only in conjunction with other, similar beings, in the collective and social organism. The person who is cut off from this organism, closed in his own individual shell, the person who is devoid of duties and obligations to other human beings, loses the essential hallmark of personality--the phenomenon of sociability--and becomes an object that is just as meaningless and useless as a bolt removed from a piece of machinery and thrown away.

The word "bolt" applied to politics and morals is used here as the symbol of an essential and indispensable member of the whole mechanism and is not intended to demean the rank and file worker or express a cynical attitude toward him. Clearly, we cannot consider the whole without considering its individual parts. We cannot erect the bright building of communism unless the loving hand of man touches upon each of its constituent elements. Economics and culture, base and superstructure, body and soul--these are the spheres of social reality that absolutely require intensive concern for each of its constituent cells.

The building of communism, of course, requires an abundance of material and spiritual values, fair and just procedures for distributing these values, and people to carry out these procedures honestly. These three conditions are essential and of equal priority, but the times and particular situations bring each of them alternately to the forefront of state and party concern. At the present time we are dealing with "the third condition"--the specific organizational task of preparing the cultivated personality, the specialist who knows his job, the leader. The very fact of a special plenum of the CC to discuss this question points up the significance and value of the matter.

Obviously, the cadre problem and the motto "Cadres Decide Everything" do not constitute a mere conjunctural problem and a tactical historical motto. It remains historical by virtue of its permanence, its fundamental character, its basic social and party-political value. This motto is a profoundly philosophical conclusion which is opposed to subjectivism and voluntarism, fatalism and indeterminism. Not just individual outstanding personalities, not arbitrary subjective caprices or blind, random fate, but well-trained worker collectives, toughened and rallied around a unified goal, a high organizational level of enthusiastic specialists, led by sensible leaders--these are the true shapers of history in our epoch.

3. The Role of Democracy in the Struggle for Communism

Under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, history is made by the inseparable connection of knowledge and labor. But the strength and power of this connection are immediately and directly conditioned by the level and quality, the depth and breadth of democracy. Today, every advance of history is directly and immediately determined by the level of democratization of life, becoming ever broader and deeper: it is no accident that the necessity of the further development of democracy is especially emphasized in the new constitution and the recent CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work."

The people cannot shape history without democracy, without struggling for it. "Democracy," after all, is nothing more nor less than "people's rule." In order to give the people the rule [dzalaupleba], it is necessary to give them both the "power" [dzala] and the "right" [upleba]. The power of the people lies in their wisdom and reason, their labor skills and experience. It lies in knowledge, specialization, high awareness and organization. Concern for cadres is nothing more or less than concern for the strength of the working people. The task is for everyone to learn his chosen job, to learn to be diligent, efficient, resourceful, and creative. This is the only way to raise labor productivity and achieve both personal and general prosperity. That knowledgeable and conscientious people can do anything, that knowledge is power, has been known for a long time.

All this leads to the conclusion that the social task of concern for cadres is resolved primarily in the educational-indoctrinational institutions. Let us sharply improve the quality of instruction and indoctrination in the schools, technikums, and higher institutions; let us provide teachers with normal working and living conditions; let us be concerned to enhance their prestige and give proper appreciation for their efforts, to provide material and moral incentives for their initiative and energy. Without realistic, effective, concrete concern for the teacher we will not have good teachers, good specialists, good cadres.

The vocational-technical education system requires special attention. In recent years the work of this sector has come alive again, but much remains to be done. It is in this system that we ought to have the best material-technical base and the best teacher cadres, so that young people may be most attracted to this system. In the matter of bringing this school system up to strength, meanwhile, it is the families of party members and leadership cadres that ought to set the example.

Marx spoke of the necessity of a universal system of polytechnical education under communism, of the crucial importance of labor indoctrination. It is now obvious that without such polytechnical and labor training for young people we can neither build nor enter communism. For some time now in our country there has been an ongoing process of the organic merger of general and vocational-technical education. It is essential to foster this process in every way, to accelerate it as much as possible, to create optimal conditions for the labor and intellectual training of our young people.

We often hear it said that gifted children need special attention and that we ought not to waste their time with labor indoctrination. It would be hard to find a more groundless and unprincipled argument than this. Labor indoctrination, the mastery of job skills, does not hurt either the gifted or the ungifted. To be a human being is to labor, to work, to create in the broadest possible sense of the word. No one who starts out with "pure" creativity will ever achieve the true heights of creativity. Almost every creative person who ever existed began life with labor and work; anyone who became creative and famous without that has lost more than anyone can know, and might have achieved much more through labor and work. And it is appropriate to recall that "Labor Makes the Man" and "Labor Ennobles Man." Study is also labor, people say; that's axiomatic. But it is also axiomatic that study without work is empty and without life.

All parents want their children to be happy. But many fail to see that there is no more abundant source or reliable guarantee of their child's future happiness and present meaningful life than labor indoctrination and instruction. It is for work that we must study, not just for "counting the stars" (although now even this has become work...). In general, it is wrong and strained to oppose these two factors. It is essential to reconcile learning and labor in a rational way; that's what political education is for. Only in this way is it possible to merge intellectual and physical labor in a unified creative process.

Universal and obligatory labor indoctrination, along with general education and cultural development, is an essential, indispensable, priority task in the struggle for cadre concern and general social progress.

Consequently, "democracy," concern for the people's power, above all means concern for the development of learning, education, and specialization, enhancement of the people's wisdom and reasoning, enrichment of labor skills and experience. But this is by no means all.

At the same time, "democracy" in its simplest and most essential meaning entails freedom, action in accordance with one's own understanding and belief. Within the state structure, a man's general "right" acquires concrete substance in terms of constitutional rights, freedoms, and duties. Through historical revolutionary and liberating struggle, our people have won the right to run their own lives according to their own belief and understanding, their own will. Our people have the right to work, to change profession, to an education, to health care, to rest, and to cultural recreation. "To give the people the right" means to defend the constitution, its every article and stipulation, as sacred.

All of this leads to the practical conclusion that the most important scope of the concern for cadres is the struggle to defend and develop the constitutional rights and freedoms of human beings, which at the same time entails the struggle, everywhere and in all things, for order, discipline, lawfulness, and justice. It takes more than universities and books to indoctrinate human beings, young people, and specialists--it takes lawfulness and justice, order and discipline. One might also say at this point that young people are better indoctrinated by order than by books, by deeds than by words, by the environment than by the mentor. It has been said that the child does not remember what he is told but what he is shown. This emphasizes the big role played by example in indoctrination and development.

The best means of exercising concern for cadre indoctrination is to create an atmosphere of lawfulness and justice, to entrench discipline and order. This is the most important experience of our republic's party organization in recent years. The fundamental improvement in the moral-psychological climate and the tireless, principled, and uncompromising struggle waged by the republic's leadership in this regard have done much more in terms of cadre indoctrination and toughening than all the instructional-indoctrinational and training-retraining institutions taken together.

Let us continue this correct, unwavering course; let us carry this undertaking through to the end; let us create normal conditions for every worker for an ordered and normal life; let us make it impossible to lead an idle, parasitic, criminal life; let us declare an all-out people's war against formalism and bureaucratism--in this way we will train our cadres for the future and ensure happiness and pleasure for the present.

These are the practical-political conclusions deriving from the general aspects of this question.

4. Organizational Aspects of Cadre Policies

As for the relatively narrow definition of the term "concern for cadres" -- the matter of indoctrinating and training leadership cadres--it is possible to work out and implement many concrete-organizational and pedagogical-methodological recommendations. Here are a few of them:

1. Let us begin with the question of how to handle newly appointed cadres. I know from experience how very important it is to define precisely the functions, rights, and duties of newly appointed cadres in order to ensure success.

About 30 years ago I started in combination work [sovmestitelstvo] in one of our prestigious institutions. To this day I haven't forgotten the feeling of awkwardness, uncertainty, and downright human distress caused by the complete ignoral of me by the institute's management at that time. What I was to do, how to begin, what to focus on--no one told me. All personal affront aside, performance was also impaired, and it took some time for me to get independently comfortable in my functions and duties. I don't think my boss at that time was an exception. I think that such managers are still around, and for this reason I think it is essential for each plant or institution, each worker collective, to have a guidance manual stipulating the rights and duties of each worker in the link; such manuals should be updated and revised from time to time and enlarged with new essential information.

On the part of management, special tact and consideration is needed with regard to new cadres--more help, monitoring, and attention; more trust and demandingness. Control and demandingness of new personnel is one of the most effective forms of help and instruction.

Of course, newly appointed cadres are to be given the benefit of a certain essential amount of time to learn the ropes and overcome creative inertia, but the amount of time allowed should be reduced as rank increases. A newly appointed agronomist or engineer should be given more time to get a handle on things than a plant director or trust administrator. The higher a man's post, the more that is demanded of him and the sooner he is subjected to principled, business-like criticism. A sample of just such timely and reasonable criticism was the 37th conference of the Tbilisi party organization. "We must criticize new comrades too," said Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze at that conference. "This will help them to rid themselves once and for all of defective methods they have inherited, before such methods take root in them."

Quite apart from simple ordinary human courtesy, this form of criticism is also preventive in character. But let no one think that this was a form of "criticism in advance." It is possible to praise or encourage in advance, but not to criticize. Such courteous criticism is a sign of already revealed defects and shortcomings. Moderation and restraint in criticism is a noble form of serious warning and party concern for cadres, because timely and routine criticism insures us against a worker's quantitative mistakes growing into qualitative mistakes.

One old tradition has long since been stopped: It used to be that when you were given your own section it was like having your own "estate" to swagger around in, no one would hold you accountable until you "went too far."

Order and discipline are now well established here. The term "new worker" with respect to a high position no longer means any interval of immunity, indulgence, or privilege, because the man must start out not so much and not only with what he finds there but essentially with what he has brought with him--his experience, ability to think, industriousness, diligence, willpower, boldness, and enthusiasm. If the new official has these qualities, they will show up the first day and soon manifest themselves in practice. The proverbial "new broom" finds its meaning here. Management is creativity, lively thinking and concern. All you are given is goals, guidelines, and the basic tools. The rest is up to your common sense and resourcefulness. Aside from tireless creativity and stern executive discipline, the main condition for success in a new endeavor is love for one's job, a sense of worth and professional and human dignity, lofty nobility and ideals. Do you have these qualities? Then get to work--here's the ball, and here's the playing field! You don't? Then get out and let someone else take over. This is the logic of the party and the state. It is at the same time the logic of highest morality, and it's what we call the spirit of discipline.

2. In the sphere of cadre work, great importance attaches to realizing the principle of reconciling one-man administration with collegiality. Nowadays the science and art of management is inconceivable without the organic synthesis of these fundamentals of centralism and democratism. One of the distinguishing features of the socialist way of life now is the reconciliation of one-man responsibility with collegial concordance and collaboration. This is all very well, but I think that in this sphere we still have some unutilized reserves for further deepening and broadening democratism.

It wouldn't hurt anything, for instance, if the board meetings of a ministry or committee board were to be conducted in turn by deputies and other board members, even when the ministers and chairmen were present. The same is true of party and other leadership organs, all links and levels. After all, aren't we demanding all-round and massive development of socialist competition in all spheres of endeavor? It should be introduced in the sphere of management as well: let the board members compete among themselves as to who conducts meetings best, who has best studied the problem at hand, who makes the deepest analysis and draws the correct conclusions, draws up practical recommendations, speaks most articulately, shows the most professional tact and personal cultivation--this could be a kind of contest to enhance the prestige and authority of managers.

This and similar contests could be a good means of toughening leadership cadres. Very often we have no doubt that an individual is not fit for his job, but we cannot dismiss him--just because we don't know who to "install" in his place. The fact is that it should not be just one person but rather the business itself, the collective's objective social opinion, that should dictate the appropriate candidate. And it doesn't always take a complex sociological survey to determine public opinion.

Recently we have established the practice of appointing management cadres by recommendation of the worker collectives: this is a good method, but it is not enough. Promotions, as a rule, should be made in accordance with the job hierarchy succession [posledovatel'nost' sluzhebnoy iyerarkhii]. Exceptional circumstances should not alter this procedure. When a "top man" is removed, his place in most cases should be taken by the "second in command" rather than the "third" or "tenth." If the situation dictates another variant, preparations to become "second in command" must be made beforehand for a definite period of the alternative variant, as is often done by the CC CPSU. If we are firmly convinced that the "second in command" is not fit to become "top man," then adherence to party principles dictates that he's not fit to be "second in command" either. Anyone who is not growing and advancing, in effect, is moving backwards. And freezing such cadres in one position must be considered an anomaly and lack of principle. What is needed is not mere formality for show, but rather the implantation of a definite tradition, method, procedure and style in the matter of the promotion and assignment of leadership cadres. In this way we not only enhance the prestige of any position--to a large extent we also block subjectivism, voluntarism, and accidents in cadre practice; and we accordingly reduce mistakes in this sphere.

One of the fundamental questions in cadre policy is that of reconciling the principles of promoting local cadres and those "brought in from outside." It is easy to see that the democratic principle of cadre election [vybornost'] is to some extent in conflict with the so-called "cooptation" principle. Only the exceptional situation may justify the use of cooptation, not vice versa: we must not make the exceptional situation the rule.

It is also easy to see that the cadre election principle is distorted whenever we elect someone "from outside." Such elections are mere formalities, because generally the voters do not know the candidate. Rarely does the higher-level authority or any recommendation it hands down serve to make up for this defect or violation. What was justifiable in the first years of the revolution or during wartime is unjustified in today's conditions. The prestige and dignity of local organizations must be respected just as much as we respect and value the dignity and worth of higher-level authority.

All of this logically derives from the constitutional requirement of further deepening and broadening the democratic nature of the Soviet way of life. Reinforcement of the principle of centralism in cadre policy (for example, broadening of the nomenklatura, unified management and control) must be accompanied by broadening of the principle of democratism (for example, promotion and factual election of local cadres). The element of lack of trust in this sphere and under our current conditions does considerably more moral and political damage than would the occasional failure of trust extended.

3. Considerable resources, time, and energy are being spent on the retraining and upgrading of cadres. These resources and energy could be substantially reduced and yield more effect if the major attention were focused from the start on high-quality training of specialists and managers. Inasmuch as the effectiveness-and-quality slogan defines the essence of the current five-year-plan, it should be manifested primarily in cadre training.

The task is to organize cadre instruction and training so that creative motivation and enthusiasm override pragmatism and careerism. For the most part, cadres to be taught and trained are chosen in accordance with their questionnaire data rather than live performance and test and verification assignments. Rarely is use made of psychological texts [?tests] or moral and intellectual experiments.

Considerable information in this regard has been accumulated in the science of management organization. However, only a few individuals are studying this science. Substantial experience has been accumulated in the field of cadre work, both in the special literature and in the practice of various regions of the world and in the leading republics of our country. This experience must be studied more deeply and systematically. Moreover, our cadres who have been sent away to study this experience will have to think less about entertainment and passing the time and show more diligence and industriousness in learning the ropes and acquiring skills.

4. A great deal must be considered in cadre work with regard to its moral-psychological and moral-political aspects; this involves the necessity of developing scientific textbooks of party ethics and comprehensive study of them by management cadres. But this is a topic for separate discussion.

The matter of indoctrinating highly-qualified cadres of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, as well as the coming generation that will replace them, is a strategic task--not only in order to achieve economic or political goals, but also because it is itself a lofty goal, the main strategy of our whole life and existence. It is a question of our country's and all mankind's future--of what civilization will be like tomorrow, its economics, politics, culture, morals. Concern for cadres is concern for life itself, for man's wellbeing and happiness.

Every conscientious worker is happy and proud to be aware that our republic's party organization is making diligent study and examination of ever deeper and more fundamental social problems, that it never loses its principled political guideline even in the kaleidoscope of the horde of conjunctural,

urgent economic and administrative-organizational problems. We have inherited such traditions of leadership and management from the epoch of the old revolutionary enthusiasm. We must not only welcome the restoration of these traditions--we must also in every way foster and promote them in accordance with the new epoch.

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REGIONAL

LAXITY OF GEORGIAN MINISTRY, LOWER-LEVEL OFFICIALS SCORED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 29 Mar 79 p 2

[Article by Al. Zurashvili: "If You Sit In An Official's Chair. A Word About the Authority of the Minister and His Deputy]

[Text] A writer once said that we all have one anchor. You can never break loose unless you want to: it is the sense of duty.

Man and duty! These two words have from time immemorial been so closely intertwined that neither is worth anything without the other. It is the sense of duty which gives meaning and purpose to a man's life, purifying, ennobling, and inspiring him. It is his attitude toward duty and his work that is the measure of an individual's authority.

For every man under our system, wherever he works, the duty he has assumed is identified with great responsibility before the party, his homeland, and the people. The Communist Party is constantly concerned to see to it that every Soviet citizen is well aware of his civic duty and its meaning.

There are some people, however, who bear dual responsibility, so to speak. The party and the government have entrusted them with posts of honor... In short, inasmuch as they have occupied the official's chair, they are also responsible for the actions of their subordinates; and in general they must serve the people with all their understanding, vigor, and knowledge.

Great concern for the interests of the people infused the reproachful words which were expressed two-and-a-half months ago on the speaker's stand at the Tbilisi City Party Conference, addressed to a number of republic ministries and their officials.

A ministry, after all, is a governing body, a kind of headquarters of the sector. The ministry's leader, therefore, has no right to sleep peacefully whenever the situation in the system is being rectified too slowly or not at all, when dawdling and in some cases inaction is the order of the day, when the people are clearly dissatisfied with the performance of these sectors.

The reader already knows the story of the dacha affair in Tskneta. This dacha was being built for officials of the republic's Ministry of Timber and Woodworking Industry, but strictly unlawfully--using resources of the Gantiadi Furniture Production Association. Gantiadi's workers and employees themselves do not even have summer vacation facilities. And the two Kiketi and Tskneta dachas, which are on this plant's books, are used exclusively by the ministry's apparatus personnel. And they had never got around to resolving the problem of summer vacation facilities for the association's kindergarten children.

Who knows how many times certain of the ministry's officials passed by these slogans in big red letters on the walls of the plant's buildings: "All the Best to the Children!"

And now just recently, after the GCP CC Buro held a special discussion of the findings of a check on the critical remarks addressed to Minister Sh. Titberidze at the Tbilisi Party Conference, it was decided to turn this fine new vacation home in Tskneta over to Gantiadi's kindergarten.

The ministry, and the minister himself, also had some other censurable episodes to account for. When the ministry building was undergoing repairs, for example, financial discipline was violated; the starting-up of certain fixed assets was shown falsely; the furnishing of the minister's office put the ministry itself in debt to Gantiadi.

Well now, were these unwitting mistakes? All the more unfortunate and lamentable is the fact that both Sh. Titberidze and other ministry officials had plenty of experience. Titberidze himself, who has now been dismissed as minister, worked for years as the director of one of the biggest plants, as first deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Tbilisi City Soviet, and even earlier in other responsible positions, and he was well aware what was lawful and what was not.

GSSR Deputy Health Minister, the republic's Chief Sanitation Physician M. Papisov, has been expelled from the ranks of the party and dismissed from his post. Could it be that this is too harsh a punishment for a man who until now, for years on end, worked in the GCP CC and himself healed the health sector?

The punishment is severe, to be sure, but fair--such is the judgment of everyone who looked deeply into the matter, who was thoroughly aware of his personal responsibility, of just what he could have done to keep large amounts of state funds out of the hands of scoundrels and also salvage those persons who gradually came to be enmeshed in the web of the big scheme.

Come, dear reader, let us follow the course of this affair and draw our conclusions together.

There once was a preventative disinfection department, small and hardly noticed by the people... It was considered to be territorially in Gardabani, although it had sunk its roots deep into the Zavodskiy Rayon Department of Gosbank. If not for this, many would never have found out it existed, much less had to answer on "Judgment Day," which sent some of them to jail. Yes, the group of criminals who embezzled hundreds of thousands of rubles between January 1975 and April 1978 have been tried on criminal charges.

The embezzlement worked this way: The Gardabani Preventative Disinfection Department would submit a claim for payment in return for disinfection work allegedly done in various organizations. Having a prearrangement with the accountants, the bank would transfer these funds from the organizations and post them to the account of the disinfection department. Later, a representative of the disinfection department--usually the manager himself, the late Zirakidze--would come to the bank. He would present a forged receipt and take the money in cash. Most of the money never made it into the department's cash boxes. It was pocketed by the department manager, by Chief Credit Inspector Kometiani of Gosbank's Zavodskiy Rayon Department, and persons associated with them.

The bank gave the money to the criminals without question. A lot of the money allegedly went to help pensioners. In three year's time, much more money went to pay for trips by staff members of this little preventative disinfection station than the whole ministry had allocated for this purpose.

We are citing these comparisons so that the reader may judge correctly and get a clear idea of the chaos that prevailed, the atmosphere of irresponsibility that reigned in the GSSR Ministry of Health and other control bodies. It was this lack of control that emboldened the criminals to raise the embezzlement stakes year by year.

We may state frankly that they were convinced no one would check up on them, and if anyone ever did it would be just a formality, a superficial effort for the sake of eyewash.

Just a while ago at a session of the board of directors of the Ministry of Health and a meeting of the primary party organization it was stated frankly that Deputy Minister M. Papisov, the ministry's Main Administration of Sanitary-Epidemiology Chief V. Gorgoshidze and, later on, the same administration's chief G. Nadaraia, and the ministry's disinfection department's chief V. Matatashvili had had very alarming signals.

As early as 1974, the Ministry of Health received a letter from the Prosecutor's Office of Tbilisi's Zavodskiy Rayon, which had already apparently uncovered the dirty deeds of the Gardabani disinfection people and their accomplices. But no one cared about the letter; they treated it like a scrap of paper. Finally, everyone forgot about it, even those who had written it.

Didn't anyone ever stop to think about why such a small department was doing so much disinfection and extermination work in the plants of Tbilisi, considering that the city itself has bigger disinfection departments and stations?

Other signals and reports concerning the dubious "endeavors" of the disinfection department were received by Deputy Minister M. Papisov himself, who was cleaning up the sector and was considered the republic's top sanitation physician. He acted as if he were paying attention to these signals: he wrote orders and resolutions and handed down directives, in writing or verbally. But the papers he wrote up remained just that. The commissions that were set up to check into things merely dozed...

As we said earlier, there were some sporadic checks made, mainly for show. In April of last year, for example, right when the Gardabani disinfectors' affair was coming to light, the appropriate department of the ministry launched such an "audit" that, at their own manager's initiative, a big banquet was arranged, and the places of honor at the head of the table were given to the auditors themselves, including the head of the ministry's disinfection department.

The minutes of the last meeting of the ministry's party organization, which include speeches by party members, graphically illustrate the unbusiness-like atmosphere which prevailed in the sanitation-epidemiology service. It seems, for example, that they thought nothing of ignoring and even scrapping the balance sheets of subdepartmental organizations, of failing to carry out official directives, of losing audit documents, business letters, and statements... The service's control never extended to those making adulterated juices and those irresponsible personnel who were doing absolutely nothing to achieve exemplary sanitation in the cities and villages.

There is just one conclusion: the former deputy minister, the republic's chief sanitation physician, and personnel of the sanitation-epidemiology administration and the disinfection department, through their criminal negligence, themselves created conditions favoring various unhealthy situations, nor were they themselves fit to treat these unhealthy situations.

The new minister, G. Lezhava, has taken the proper course of action. Two months ago the ministry's board of directors mapped out measures to strengthen control work. Organizational measures have also been implemented. Already dismissed from their posts by decision of the board of directors are the former chief of the Main Sanitation-Epidemiology Administration, the republic's former deputy chief sanitation physician V. Gorgoshidze, bookkeeping and accounting department head T. Bagashvili, and ministry disinfection department head V. Matatashvili. The ministry's party organization also condemned the improper actions of some party members.

At this point we could write "finis." But what about the other end of the string, the one connected to crime. Several dishonest workers in Gosbank's Zavodskiy Rayon Department acted with a completely free hand.

Why, why did no one inquire into how a small organization could withdraw hundreds of thousands of rubles from the bank and make them disappear somewhere?

Isn't it a strange attitude the workers of Gosbank's Georgian office have--shrugging their shoulders and saying, in effect, it has nothing to do with us, we "didn't even notice it"? Isn't that the Philistine's position, to put it mildly?!

And what should be the function of the bank, one of the country's control organs? After all, the bank is a mechanism which cannot be bypassed in any monetary transaction.

In fact, the Zavodskiy Rayon Department's plans called for checking up on the disinfection organization, but then they "forgot about it" or "never got around to it." And in general, who should be specifically responsible for the work of the bank's local departments? The attitude in the republic's office was this: Everyone is responsible, but no one is specifically responsible.

To be sure, Gosbank's republic office manager Comrade Pateishvili is primarily responsible for drawing timely conclusions with respect to these facts, although he has not been working in his post very long. The question, however, arises: Where were the deputy managers, the administration and department officials? Why did long-experienced deputy managers K. Svanadze and Sh. Sulamanidze and chief accountant G. Gardapkhadze treat the matter with such pernicious Olympian calm?

The indifference and calm displayed by a number of workers in the prosecutor's offices of Zavodskiy and Gardabanskiy rayons and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture are also cause for reflection. From time to time they received alarm signals about the crime, but these remained unanswered. Nor was there even a hint of control on the part of the GSSR Ministry of Finance.

We are fond of saying that it is essential to deal more sternly with wrongdoers. This is correct. Uncompromising, principled efforts will help us to unmask swindlers promptly, to look behind the scenes to discern the true face of the criminal, the bourgeois, the Philistine, those for whom personal greed stands above all else.

And again and again we ask the question: Where is there any sign of stepped-up struggle, of a principled attitude toward crime and irresponsibility, on the part of our republic's educational organs, when just a few kilometers

from Tbilisi truly shameful events are taking place in the education system?! We are referring to the situation in Gardabanskiy Rayon's Martkopi Boarding School.

In September of last year, serious shortcomings and violations came to light in the matter of the pupils' food and living conditions.

And then in February of this year the boarding school was again investigated. This second investigation revealed astonishing irresponsibility: Far from being rectified, the shortcomings and violations have been increasing in arithmetic progression.

Mothers and fathers, aunts and uncles! I am speaking to you, you who have been working and are still working in this boarding school, you who have children of your own! Doesn't your hand tremble, doesn't your conscience hurt, when you serve these children unclean and tasteless food, when the goods allocated for them by the party and the government never reach them, when negligence and criminal indifference result in harm to the instruction and indoctrination of these pupils?!

Lack of sanitation, lack of essential supplies and equipment, lack of organization, harsh treatment of the pupils, lack of personal responsibility on the part of the service personnel, and systematic disruption of the day's routines due to chaotic food handling and other processes--this is the approximate picture that unfolded there.

The boarding school building, moreover, which was put into operation in 1977 and already requires major repairs, no doubt serves as an example of how not to build facilities in general, and especially for children. And what sign is there of responsibility on the part of the client, the Tbilisi GRES (Deputy Director V. Umudumov) and the builder, Gruzgidroenergostroy (Manager I. Arobelidze).

Recently the GCP CC Buro severely punished the specific guilty persons: Martkopi Boarding School Director G. Tavadze was expelled from the party and dismissed from his post, Gardabanskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee Education Department Chief G. Kvrivishvili was also dismissed and issued a stern reprimand which was entered on his card. Party punishment--a reprimand to be entered in his personal file--was meted out to Gardabanskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee Chairman A. Dashdamirov, who was also indifferent to the needs and requirements of the boarding school's collective.

Here again, the personal responsibility of the minister and his deputies and the heads of the relevant administrations is starkly revealed. The time is long past when in any given matter only one man, the top official, was held answerable. The GCP CC Buro fired T. Nikolaishvili, chief of the Administration of Boarding Schools and Children's Homes, and sternly reprimanded Deputy Minister M. Kochakidze, who managed the ministry's construction sector.

We inquired into the work being done by the Education Ministry's party organization to increase the cadres' responsibility. Only once, in October of last year, did it hold a hearing of the work account of the Administration of pre-school education concerning work done to implement the decisions of the Fourth Georgian Teachers Congress. Leafing through the minutes, you cannot help but be amazed at how they found so many words of praise for their own performance!

And that's all. The party organization did not once attempt to inquire into the activities of the chief of the Administration of Boarding Schools and Children's Homes and other party members working in that administration, to check up on how well the administration was implementing the party's and government's decisions with regard to improving instructional and living conditions in the boarding schools and children's homes. Especially considering the fact that there was no lack of thought-provoking alarm signals from various quarters.

Life itself demands that party control in the ministries and departments take on a more vigorous and at the same time specific and systematic character, becoming massive, effective, and tightly merged with executive organization and human education. In the sphere of administration, this is the guarantee of establishing a party style and party approach.

It is this style, this approach, which has been lacking among the management of the GSSR Construction Ministry's Kurortstroy Trust and the primary party organization, and the results have been deplorable. The trust has regularly failed to complete general contractor plans of construction-installation work. It has allowed economic problems to run wild; there have been instances of waste, wrongdoing, embezzlement, and gross violations of housing legislation, also figure inflation. Many cadre workers, including those on Komsomol assignment, cannot get a place to live and are forced to quit.

For allowing this alarming situation to develop, responsibility is borne by trust officials, the primary party organizations, and former trust manager M. Ustiashvili.

It is also perfectly clear, however, that the republic's deputy construction minister for economic affairs, I. Zautashvili, has failed to carry out his direct duties, for which he has been reprimanded.

Nowadays, stern exactingness is as essential to us as the air we breathe in all sectors and sections. The same kind of exactingness should apply in the handling of managers of ministries and departments of the autonomous republics by our republic's party oblast committees.

All of us have rather frequently encountered the kind of official who, when things are going well, boasts "I did that," but when things are in a mess in the link which he heads, will say "After all, I can't take care of everything."

The facts cited above should once more serve as a warning to everyone that this kind of philosophy will no longer do. It is not enough just to sit in one's chair. It is not the official's uniform which gives him his authority but what he does; he must serve conscientiously and wholeheartedly.

Apathy, the position of a dispassionate observer from afar, is never justified, especially in cases where the party's and people's cause is being hurt, when our shared wealth and property are being infringed upon, when dishonest machinations and cheating are rampant.

There is no such thing as being partly honest: You either are or you aren't.

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REGIONAL

INTERNATIONALIST INDOCTRINATION IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 4 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Professor Gr. Zhvania: "The Magnificent Force of the Friendship of Peoples. The Georgian Communist Party's Struggle for Internationalist Indoctrination of the Workers at the Present Stage"]

[Text] Throughout its long and glorious history, the GCP has focused unflagging attention on indoctrinating the working people in the spirit of internationalism and the brotherhood and friendship of peoples. It is not surprising, therefore, that as far back as the years of struggle against czarism and the bourgeoisie the efforts in this regard by Georgian party members were highly praised more than once by the party and V. I. Lenin himself.

In his 1919 article "Separatists in Russia and Separatists in Austria," V. I. Lenin noted that until recently the Caucasian Marxists had locally directed the unity and even the unification of the workers of all nationalities in their country and condemned the separatism of the Bundists. Later in the article, V. I. Lenin noted that "the interests and the tasks of the workers' movement are enhanced by the complete unity of all nationalities (locally, from start to finish) which has for so long and with such success been achieved in the Caucasus." By the words "for so long" V. I. Lenin meant the years 1898-1912, "a whole 14 years of the party's history."

The propaganda activities of the Transcaucasian Bolsheviks in various languages won V. I. Lenin's approval. Lenin wrote: "Caucasia's social democracy, which is conducting propaganda simultaneously in Georgian, Armenian, Tatar, and Russian, should serve as an example to us all."

In 1914, speaking about local implementation of the principles of internationalist unity of the social-democrat workers, V.I. Lenin explained that it referred to the principle that had been so brilliantly proved in Caucasasia from 1898 on. These profoundly significant words testify to the staunch alliance and friendship of working people of various nationalities which characterized the general status of party life and the proletarian struggle in Transcaucasasia in the years of struggle against czarism and the bourgeoisie.

These are just a few of V. I. Lenin's many statements concerning the internationalist character of the Caucasian peoples, including the Georgians, and the very fruitful work being done by the Caucasian Leninists to indoctrinate the working people in the spirit of internationalism and the friendship of peoples.

Naturally, under the police state conditions of czarism, when the government attempted in every way to fan hatred and distrust among peoples, it was exceptionally difficult to propagandize the idea of internationalism and the friendship of people in Transcaucasia, to impart an internationalist character to the struggle of peoples of various nationalities against czarism and the bourgeoisie and to link this struggle with the movement in Russia.

Nevertheless, the Transcaucasian Bolsheviks' relentless struggle for the Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism accomplished its historical job. As far back as the years of struggle against czarism and the bourgeoisie, the Bolsheviks, armed with the party's Leninist nationalities program, broke down the barriers erected between the peoples of Transcaucasia and imparted an internationalist character to their struggle.

At the same time, the Bolsheviks' struggle for the internationalist alliance of the people of Transcaucasia was inseparable from the great work they were doing to instill in the working people of Transcaucasia a sense of trust and love for the great Russian people, who for their part were imbued with a sense of friendship and love for the freedom-loving peoples of Transcaucasia.

It was a result of this friendship that the struggle of the workers of Transcaucasia was always by the workers of Russia's industrial centers, and there was never a case in which the Caucasians did not support the struggle undertaken in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other revolutionary centers of Russia. The proletarians of Transcaucasia always sided with Russia's proletarians against czarism and the bourgeoisie.

The victory of Great October marked a new stage in the history of relations among peoples forming part of the former Russian empire. In particular, relations between the Russian and the Caucasian peoples. The tradition of friendship and unanimity that was established between these peoples during their years of common struggle against czarism and the bourgeoisie was further developed and enriched in the day-by-day struggle to accomplish the urgent goals of the building of socialism. Socialism, which put an end to the former inequality, hatred, distrust, and isolation among peoples in our country, became the unshakable foundation of exceptionally close cooperation among the peoples of our multinational country. Georgia has become a multinational republic in our epoch, and representatives of all nations and nationalities living here consider it to be their second homeland. In the same way, the Georgian people hold in their heart sincere feelings of friendly love and respect for the Russian people and all peoples of the Soviet Union.

In this way, socialism has joined together the various nationalities of our big country "with threads of comprehensive interdependence."

This does not mean, however, that there are no isolated cases of nationalistic and chauvinistic tendencies in our country or that the causes of such tendencies have been finally liquidated.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in his report "The Draft of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Results of Nationwide Discussion of It," had this to say about persons afflicted with a very malignant disease: "They propose to introduce into the constitution the concept of a single Soviet nation, to abolish the union and autonomous republics or to sharply limit the sovereignty of the union republics and strip them of their right to secede from the Soviet Union and the right of foreign relations. Of the same stripe are those proposals to abolish the Soviet of Nationalities and create a one-chamber Supreme Soviet. I think the erroneousness of such proposals is obvious."

As our party's Central Committee's General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev has stated, there are "very few" carriers of such chauvinistic ideas. Nevertheless, to accept their "advice" would be to betray the principles of internationalism and the party's Leninist nationalities policy.

It is hardly necessary to argue how essential it is to wage consistent and uncompromising struggle against the carriers of this kind of chauvinism, to rebuff them soundly. Because it is unlikely that their demands will not be reflected in their own work.

There are some people who do not respect the feeling of national dignity in others. In fact, they frequently label this feeling as nationalism. It is an elementary truth that the sense of nationality is an ennobling one, and every honest and honorable person should take pride in his nation's glorious past and progressive traditions and respect the positive aspects of his people's character.

Referring to the importance of progressive national traditions, V. I. Lenin as early as 1914 in his well-known work "The National Pride of the Great Russian People" wrote: "Is the sense of national pride alien to us, the conscious Great Russian proletariat? Of course not! We love our language and our homeland; we are working above all to raise the working masses of our homeland to the conscious life of democrats and socialists."

Naturally, the Georgian people also have the same sense of national pride. Like any big or small nation, we must cherish and develop this lofty, noble sentiment. It is clear, however, that this feeling must be free of any shred of nationalism. It is of interest to recall F. Engels' well-known statement: "Genuine national ideas at the same time always represent

genuine internationalist ideas." It is also appropriate to recall V. I. Lenin's well-known statement: "Internationalist culture is not without nationality."

These postulates retain their prime significance today.

Clearly, anyone who is contemptuous of any people's national pride is doing great harm to the cause of people's friendship and internationalism. It hardly needs to be argued how essential it is to wage uncompromising struggle against such persons.

Unfortunately, there have been moments in the history of the GCP when not enough attention was paid to the matter of internationalist indoctrination of the working people. This was especially felt in the realm of leadership during the reign of voluntarism and subjectivism, which lasted almost two decades. During that period, the matter of indoctrinating young people in the spirit of friendship and internationalism was especially left on its own, and nationalist lapses were often left almost unpunished.

Completely forgotten was V. I. Lenin's directive that "No Marxist, no democrat is he who does not advocate and defend the equal rights of nations and languages, who does not struggle against inequality."

This attitude on the part of the GCP CC toward the internationalist indoctrination of the working people had a damaging effect on such crucial levers of ideological work as the press, radio, and television.

All of this did serious damage to the glorious traditions of friendship and internationalism. Things came to such a pass that Georgia, which the party and the party's leader V. I. Lenin had considered to be an example of internationalist solidarity, came to be frequently criticized in party documents for reviving nationalist tendencies.

It called for a struggle to root out the shortcomings characteristic of the internationalist indoctrination of the working people; all the tools in the ideological arsenal had to put to work.

The turning point in the work of the GCP in the matter of the indoctrination of the working people in the spirit of friendship and internationalism was the CC CPSU's historic February 1972 decree on the work of the Tbilisi City Committee.

It is no exaggeration to say that at no other stage in the history of Soviet Georgia has such a prominent and honored role been assigned in the work of the GCP to the internationalist indoctrination of the working people as in recent years, especially since the publication of the above-mentioned decree.

In the matter of the internationalist and patriotic indoctrination of the working people, the multifaceted, fruitful work of the GCP is reflected basically in the numerous party documents and decisions adopted in recent years by the GCP CC with regard to matters of the internationalist indoctrination of the workers. Central among them are the 31 July 1973 and the 13 May 1975 decrees on the work of the Georgian Writers Union with regard to the internationalist indoctrination of the working people. These decrees, which were highly regarded by Georgian writers, required all writers to launch even broader efforts to indoctrinate the working people in the spirit of internationalism and to declare uncompromising struggle against any manifestations of nationalistic and chauvinistic tendencies. In response to the GCP CC's decree, Georgian writers created hundreds of works and essays distinguished by their ideals and artistry.

One of the most honored measures adopted by the GCP CC in recent years in the matter of the internationalist indoctrination of the working people is the July 1973 decree concerning measures to improve the instruction of Russian in the republic. This decree is a highly important political document. It marked the beginning of a new stage in the teaching of the Russian language, the language of the Great Russian people, in the republic. It is no accident, therefore, that the working people of the republic welcomed this decree.

But in the case of those who have not yet understood the importance of this major state document, let us recall for them one of Iakob Gogebashvili's many statements concerning the importance of the Russian language to the Georgian nation: "It is very easy for a man to blurt out 'either Georgian or Russian'. All he has to do is wiggle his foolish tongue and throat. But anyone who looks at the matter wisely and conscientiously, for whom the good and happiness of his country is not a plaything and who does not set as his main goal that of earning the name of Herostratus, will always say that if the chariot of Georgia's nationhood is to cease standing still or rolling sluggishly along, we will have to hook it up to the Georgian language and its team-mate Russian... Then and only then will the chariot of our nationhood move along life's road at the necessary speed."

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Georgian people are very enthusiastic about mastering the language of our great friend--the Russian people. But it cannot be denied that the tactless, scornful attitude of a few individuals toward the national language, in this case Georgian, sometimes evokes the opposite reaction.

In addition to the above decrees, problems of the internationalist indoctrination of the working people have been dealt with constantly and conscientiously in almost all the decrees adopted by the GCP in the past six years and the materials of the GCP CC's plenums. These problems were broadly discussed at the 25th GCP Congress, and special attention was focused on the internationalist indoctrination of the working people in materials of the 37th Tbilisi City Party Conference.

It should also be mentioned that in the past six years the GCP CC and the republic's government have passed more than 50 resolutions on problems of developing the economy, culture, public education, and health care of the republic's autonomous units and all the nations and nationalities living in the Georgian SSR.

Of great importance to the cause of propagandizing our party's Leninist nationalities policy and the internationalist indoctrination of the working people was the all-union scientific-practical conference which was held in Tbilisi in October 1976. The work of the conference was participated in by representatives from almost parts of the country.

Also serving the cause of internationalist indoctrination of the working people was the joint scientific session of the GSSR Academy of Sciences, the Georgian Writers Union, and the Scientific Council of Tbilisi State University held in Tbilisi in November 1976 in connection with the 175th anniversary of the de facto union of Georgia with Russia.

The GCP CC has put all of the weapons of ideological work into action for the internationalist indoctrination of the working people--the press, radio, and television. For them, this problem has become a leading theme.

A number of books and pamphlets have also been published in recent years concerning these vital problems. Among them, a place of prominence is held by the monograph "The Work of the Transcaucasian Communist Organizations in the Internationalist Indoctrination of the Working People," recently published by the institutes of history of the central committees of the Azerbaydzhan, Georgian, and Armenian communist parties; this monograph has been highly praised in the pages of both the central and the republic press.

Deeply involved in matters of internationalist indoctrination of the working people are the workers in the ideological fields and in the social sciences departments. They regularly present lectures and reports to the working people concerning problems of internationalist indoctrination. Through their efforts, theoretical and scientific-practical conferences, seminars, and scientific-methodological talks on these matters are arranged frequently in various cities, rayons, and villages of the republic. Especially intensive is the work being done by the social sciences departments in the matter of indoctrinating young students in the spirit of patriotism and friendship.

A very vital scientific and propagandist center for the ideas of people's friendship is the People's Friendship Museum, which has been set up in Tbilisi by decision of the GCP CC and the republic's government.

In recent years, matters of indoctrinating the working people in the spirit of friendship and brotherhood have occupied a central place in the activities of the Tbilisi affiliate of the Central Museum of V. I. Lenin.

The cause of internationalist indoctrination of the working people is very well served by the whole system of Marxist-Leninist education. The most important problems of the party's nationalities policy in the republic are being studied by up to half a million students in party and Komsomol instruction schools and seminars. In the work underway to advance the internationalist indoctrination of the working people in the republic, a major role is played by republic, oblast, city and rayon organizations of the Znaniye Society. It is sufficient to note that in recent years members of the republic's Znaniye Society have given more than 25,000 lectures attended by several hundred thousand people.

According a great deal of attention in its work to problems of internationalist indoctrination of the working people is the GSSR Academy of Sciences, in particular its Social Sciences Department, which, as was mentioned at the 37th Tbilisi City Party Conference, has undertaken to work out a number of theoretical aspects of this vital problem. Many prominent scientists working on this problem belong to the problems council.

Considerable attention was focused on the internationalist and patriotic indoctrination of the working people at the meeting of the republic's party aktiv, which discussed the tasks of Georgia's party organization with regard to implementing the CC CPSU's decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work."

This, then, is a brief--a very brief--sketch of the comprehensive, intensive work launched by the GCP CC with regard to indoctrinating the workers in the spirit of internationalism, brotherhood, and friendship.

Through its efforts in recent years, the GCP CC has shown us how the internationalist indoctrination of the working people should be run and how we can ensure the creation of a genuine internationalist atmosphere in the republic. It is no exaggeration to say that as a result of the GCP CC's measures the sound internationalist atmosphere is also reflected in the everyday life of the republic.

The decisive successes achieved by the GCP CC in the matter of internationalist indoctrination of the working people is given high praise in the CC CPSU's decree "The Activities of the Georgian Party Organization in Implementing the CC CPSU's Decree on the Organizational and Party Work of the Tbilisi City Committee." It emphasizes the comprehensive effort being done by the republic's party organization with regard to indoctrinating citizens in the spirit of "communist morals, Soviet patriotism, and friendship of the peoples of the USSR." The decree also comments on the GCP's "relentless" struggle "against all manifestations of nationalism."

The GCP's efforts in the patriotic and internationalist indoctrination of the working people were also lauded at the 25th CPSU Congress and, consequently, by our whole party.

This high praise for the work being done in the republic in the matter of internationalist indoctrination of the working people, and its excellent results, is by no means accounted for exclusively by the multiplicity of measures carried out in this regard. Along with this very important factor, unquestionably, a big role has been played by the unanimous support given to the GCP CC's measures by the republic's working people and our fine intelligentsia, and by the internationalist character of the Georgian people, who have always accorded full, brotherly trust and profound respect to peoples of various nationalities, to their great friend the Russian people.

Despite these accomplishments, unfortunately, we cannot yet claim to have completely and finally overcome a number of essential defects in the matter of internationalist indoctrination of the working people, defects which are frequently utilized by the bourgeois ideologues and all manner of anti-communists to "prove" the existence of nationalism in Georgia.

We must say frankly that there are still some individuals who are artificially fanning distrust and suspicion among representatives of various nationalities and thus causing great damage to the cause of indoctrinating the working people in the spirit of internationalism.

There have been such instances and, unfortunately, there still are. The fact is, however, that this is by no means an exclusively Georgian phenomenon. In the press we still encounter--only rarely to be sure--occasional instances of distortions of the essence of the party's nationalities policy. The authors of these articles sometimes label patriotism as nationalism and sometimes even consider internationalism and patriotism to be mutually contradictory concepts.

There are also those (rare exceptions, to be sure) who label as "rootless cosmopolites" or "national nihilists" anyone who stands for the principles of proletarian internationalism and propagandizes these principles. They wish, for example, to "prove" the "ruinous consequences" of the union with Russia to the Georgian nation, and so on. Some of them even appeal to Ilia Chavchavadze to argue in favor of this erroneous idea. Unfortunately, there is an obvious sense of this tendency in A. Bakradze's work "Always And Everywhere, O Georgia, I Am With Thee." This is clearly groundless. The collective headed by the esteemed A. Bakradze faithfully serves the cause of friendship and the internationalist indoctrination of the working people. For this reason, he himself should set an example in this matter.

Here is what Ilia Chavchavadze wrote about the significance of the Russian-Georgian military-political alliance: "Since that remarkable day [i.e., referring to the reception of military rescue forces from Russia] Georgia has enjoyed peace. Fear of the enemy has been dispelled through the protection of our brothers in the faith. A tired country long without peace is now calm, is no longer ravaged by devastation and destruction, can rest

from wars and battles. Stilled is the clash of sword and sabre raised by the hand of the enemy against us, our wives and children, gone is the fire which burned and razed the homes of our fathers, our places of living; depredations and devastation are no more, consigned to the past and remaining only as a terrifying and horrifying memory. A new era is at hand, an era of restful and peaceful life for blood-soaked Georgia, crucified for the sake of Christ, a land which God granted to man as an earthly paradise but which almost became one big graveyard for her valiant sons, who without help, without comfort, remote from everyone, died all alone for the sake of faith in Christ and our own identity. It marked the beginning of a life of peace."

It would be appropriate for those who deal with problems of the history of Georgia's union with Russia and often elucidate it from a subjective standpoint to take a good look at these lines. It would also be appropriate for them to take a rational look at the relief and happiness experienced by the mothers and fathers of that time, whose sons had been barbarously wiped out by hordes of enemies.

Of course, we are far from thinking that Georgia's union with Russia did not have its darker aspects. Such an attitude would ignore the significance of Great October in the fate of the Georgian people. It would ignore the colossal difference between Georgia's union with Russia and Georgia's entry into the Soviet Union.

Thus, to go over Georgia's union with Russia with a fine-tooth comb to seek defects is incompatible with the internationalist nature of the Georgian people. It is of no advantage to anyone, least of all to sincere friends--the Georgian and the Russian peoples.

It is also appropriate to remind the concocters of such "original ideas" of V. I. Lenin's well-known statement that there can be no joking in matters of attitudes toward nationality questions, nations, and national heritage. One must be a thousand times cautious here.

What does all this mean? It means that the task of internationalist indoctrination of the working people still remains a task of exceptionally urgent significance.

In referring to the tasks of the GCP in this regard, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze had this to say at the 37th Tbilisi City Conference: "We must exert every effort to see to it that the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of people's friendship, the spirit of brotherhood is triumphant everywhere and in everything. This means that everyone--Georgian or Russian, Abkhazian or Ossetian, Armenian or Azerbaydzhaní--people of every nationality--I repeat, everyone must be calm, everyone must be convinced that he lives in a society and a land where no one has the right to infringe upon the national interests of anyone, where the slightest manifestation of

disrespect for any people must be nipped in the bud, anything which is damaging to any nation's self-esteem or belittles its dignity, where it is the party's and state's policy to instill in all citizens profound respect for representatives of all nations and nationalities."

It is probably impossible to make the point better than this concerning the tasks facing the republic's party organization in the matter of internationalist and patriotic indoctrination of the working people.

The CC CPSU's recent decree "Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work" states emphatically that the essence of ideological and political-indoctrination work continues to be the shaping of the Soviet citizen's scientific world-view, the implantation of boundless fidelity to the party's cause and communist ideals, love for the socialist homeland, and proletarian internationalism.

Therefore, those who hold our republic's present and future dear must cherish, multiply, and enrich our glorious traditions of internationalism and friendship, which have from time immemorial been inseparable from the soul of the Georgian.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

'KOMUNISTI' EDITOR DISCUSSES THEFTS OF RELIGIOUS TREASURES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 22 May 79 p 4

[Editor's column: "Treasure"]

[Text] In the elevator I ran across a friend from school days--a nice-looking woman, although one brought up in the traditions of a tasteless, superstitious family. And sure enough, this time she wore on her full, well-exposed bosom a huge gold crucifix, not on a necklace but on a big, gold chain. Seeing this, I remembered that her father had gold teeth--all 32 of them; and her brother wore his wristwatch on a gold bracelet. The family's gold horde added up to more than a year's supply for a dental surgery.

My daughter was with me. When we got home she asked, "What does a pretty woman need all that treasure for?"

I don't know now what angered me then; perhaps the child's question seemed greedy. I jumped on her: "At your age you should know that gold and diamonds are not 'treasure' when they belong to one person! Tamara's Cross is a treasure; that woman has just draped herself with costly things. They're just things--things that can be turned into money, that's all! What belongs to the people, even if less costly, is treasure. A treasure is as priceless as Nikala oilcloth. The mountains hold treasure, because the minerals belong to the people; the land holds treasure, because the forest belongs to everyone; an icon is treasure, in a temple..."

Keratishvili entered the temple to steal treasure. Now that the period of appeal has run out, the press has been informing the public these days about the court trial of this ordained bandit and swindler. Everyone is outraged by accounts of this robber's getting his filthy hands on the national treasure. And if this column is appearing in advance of the event, it is only in order to declare loudly and publicly: Outrage alone is no longer enough. What is needed now is for our impatience and indignation to serve as fuel for rational, effective action, to give wings to the joint efforts of the whole community--because the situation is serious; Keratishvili is not an exception.

In general, since Kalistrate Tsintsadze--a worthy citizen, patriot, and scholar--imposters, speculators, and thieves have multiplied in the Georgian Church.

Oh, I can already hear objections on this side and that. Stupefied by his own ignorance, or pinning a political motive on me, or chortling up his sleeve, one opponent will demand, "When have the communists ever sorrowed over the degeneration or corruption of the Church?" Another will merely shrug: "What can the public do; safeguarding the treasure is the police's job."

Let my opponents not fidget. There is an answer for both.

Keratishvili is not an exception. In December last year, stolen icons were found during a search of the home of the priest of Sukhumi's Church of the Transfiguration, one Chulukhidze. Six icons and four crosses were stolen from the Church of Peter and Paul. In Mestiyskiy Rayon, 11th and 12th century gold and silver glazed icons and Georgian and Venetian crosses disappeared.

Frosted thieves are the consuming shame of the Church. But neither our state nor the party will put up with this depredation of the nation's treasure for political considerations. Moreover, the situation as it stands is not confined to material loss alone. What about the spiritual and moral damage? Georgian "dissidents" have been allowing our ideological enemies to "warm their hands" over the black deeds of Keratishvili and his ilk.

Yes, the members of the Communist Party are deeply concerned for protecting and defending all the wealth and values of the nation.

The church, as an institution of opposed belief, is separate from the state, yet no one has stripped the devout of their citizenship here. But the evil done by any citizen hurts the state and the nation. As Chabua Amiredzhibi put it, the concept of nation and the concept of morality are inseparable.

And here we come to the matter of the necessity of unified action and efforts by the community--the answer to the second question, so to speak.

Let's begin with the fact that valuable items are also disappearing from state and regional museums. In August of last year, a 17th-century ivory Indian miniature valued at 3,000 rubles was stolen from the Eastern Cultures section of the Georgian Museum of Art. In December, two Vrubel icons were stolen from the exhibit room of the same museum. An ornamental panel by an unknown artist of the 19th century disappeared from the Zugdidi Museum of History and Ethnography.

Yes indeed, it's the fault of the protection service (or more accurately, lack of protection). The police need to be more vigilant. The alarm

systems and management will have to be shaped up. But what are the police to do--the last inventory of exhibits in the Zugdidi Museum (perhaps the only one!) took place in 1930; in Svanetia, icons and other treasures haven't been inventoried at all.

But that's not the main point. Eventually, recent decrees of the GCP CC will prompt the relevant authorities to act and shape the correct public opinion and attitudes.

The main point is to look to the long term, to plan. We can only hope to find a solution to the problem by indoctrinating new generations. Society, and primarily the family and schools, must from the very beginning instill in children a patriotic attitude toward the nation's treasures. They must learn to see the profound difference between things and treasures. They must learn to understand the simple but relentless dialectics by which treasures become things and things become treasures.

We must tell our children the story of how Erekle's Sword--a relic and a treasure--disappeared mysteriously from the Telavi Museum and became a mere thing. We must explain to the rising generation that no thief, no false and treacherous person will ever benefit in life from neckties woven from gold thread.

The child must learn from his mother's milk and intuition, his father's genes and good example, that it is not right to make treasures into adornments of the throat, the hand, the wrist, the teeth; that raiding the nation's treasure is an unforgivable sin, just as protection and safeguarding it is the nation's valor.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN WRITER VISITS THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 26 May 79 p 4

[Article by poet Ioseb Noneshvili: "Hello, Basques!"]

[Excerpts] The other day I returned from Spain, where I had met with Spanish writers and public figures in Madrid, Barcelona, Granada, and Seville.

At one of our meetings in Madrid, in response to the question of how I liked Spain, I answered "I like it very much, it reminds me so much of my own homeland I almost think I'm in Georgia."

It is not easy for me to tell you all my impressions of Spain; I'll return to this theme some other time.

Whatever the delights of Spain, my heart drew me to the Basques--especially since until now not a single Georgian poet had ever managed to get to "The Basque Country," as they call it in Spain.

Ever since Plato and Aristotle, scholars throughout the centuries have pondered the question of kinship between the Georgians and the Basques, Iberians of the East and the West.

A thousand years ago our great ancestor Ioane Mtatsmindeli attempted to arrange an expedition to see the "Georgians of the West."

Today all the world is astounded at how this handful of people (a little over a million) have managed to survive the bloody whirlwinds of the centuries and carry proudly to this day their native Basque language, culture, and way of life.

Even now the Basque people are spilling their blood to attain the autonomy they have long desired. For this reason it was difficult first to get permission and then to make the long, hard journey from Madrid. I parted

from our three-man delegation (I. Surovtsev, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers Union, and E. Braginskaya, a translator of Spanish literature, stayed in Madrid), and with the help of movie director Antonio Alvaras, who is shooting the joint Soviet-Spanish film "Don Quixote" with R. Chkheidze, I set out on the road to the Basque Country.

I will be publishing a separate essay about my stay with the Basques. So much that is foreign has settled between us in thousands of years that it is difficult to recognize our flesh and blood kinship, if only in language. But so much that we share strikes the eye that I stand amazed.

In the Basque capital of Bilbao I was met by the Basque scholar and Kartvelologist Xabier Quintana, who has been to Georgia. At the University of Bilbao and then in appearances in Basque schools he has translated my prose and poetry. On behalf of the Basque Academy of Sciences he asked me to convey to GSSR Academy of Sciences President Academician Evgeni Kharadze and Academician Shota Dzidziguri some Basque literature and an invitation to two Georgian Pasquologists.

Here and there we encountered surnames like Nodia, Ibarruri, Inauri, Eristavi, Narsias.

Let the scientists bicker over the problem of Basque-Georgian kinship. For my part, as a poet, there are some things which I sense by reason and even more by intuition. I will soon publish a cycle of poems on this theme. For now, I present the following as a sample:

[Excerpted]

Hello, Basques--
You Nodias,
You Narsias...
May God multiply you a hundredfold
And grant what you desire.

I greet you in Georgian,
You Eristavis,
You Inauris...

Is it real or an illusion?
I see our mountains, gardens, orchards.
Like our own River Aragvi
Your Aragoa reins the waves.

Hello, Basques,
I greet you,
A kinsman...
May God multiply you a hundredfold
For you are as small in number as we.

I bless your people, your eri [nation],
(For "eri" means nation in Basque too)...
Let me praise your sunrise
As I have our own.

Did you sail to this land,
Or did you come on horseback?
Or was there a time when all Europe was Iberian?

Hello, Basques,
Eagles of the Pyrenees...
May God multiply you a hundredfold
And grant what you desire.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RESPONDS TO CRITICISM

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 1 Jul 79 p 1

[Article under rubric "After KOMUNISTI's Criticism": "To Strengthen Official Responsibility. GSSR Construction Minister N. Medzmariashvili Responds to Editors"]

[Text] An article published in the 29 March issue of KOMUNISTI, "If You Sit in the Official's Chair," criticized several management personnel of the GSSR Ministry of Construction along with officials of other ministries and departments. On this matter, Minister N. Medzmariashvili informs the editors:

The article correctly and justly focuses attention on the big role and responsibility of all ministry and department officials. Management personnel truly bear dual responsibility, because they are answerable both for their own and for their subordinates' actions. The article has correctly elucidated the question of stepping up the struggle against negative phenomena and pointed out the shortcomings that are especially characteristic of the work of the economic organizations.

The article was singled out for special discussion in meetings of the apparatus both with the minister and deputies and with administration chiefs. Every member expressed approval and support for the firm and just decisions made by the GCP CC to step up the struggle against negative phenomena.

The article devoted special attention to shortcomings in organizations of the Kurortstroy Trust, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Construction. For several years now management personnel in the trust have been replaced frequently, as have officials of party and trade union organizations. For years, Kurortstroy has failed to meet state targets, and the organization fell into dire financial straits. The slackening of control and demandingness, and a superficial and sometimes irresponsible attitude within the trust's collective with regard to the protection of socialist property, have resulted in many negative phenomena.

Along with local party and soviet organs, the Ministry of Construction has regularly provided help to this collective. As a result, improvements have been made in supplying building materials for projects under construction, the trust's losses of past years have been made up, and norm-stipulated circulating capital has been allocated. Nevertheless, a substantial breakthrough has yet to be felt.

It is worth noting here that the instances cited in the article occurred in the period when Deputy Minister I. Zautashvili was not working in the Ministry of Construction. It will take some time to track down and analyze the violations and then make the right decisions. In fairness it should be said that I. Zautashvili is actively involved in these efforts; special measures have been drawn up under his supervision to help us rectify the present defects in the work of Kurortstroy.

The primary party organization of the ministry's apparatus has asked the party organizations of the system's establishments to hold special discussions of the facts noted in the KOMUNISTI article and map out concrete ways to rectify the situation.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PARTY CITES DESTRUCTION OF CROPS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "In Response to the Plundering of Public Property"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party discussed a case of the deliberate destruction of crops and the plundering of public property in the kolkhoz of the village of Tsodniskari in Lagodekhskiy Rayon, and it adopted a decree on this issue.

On 11 July of this year 5,500 kg of watermelons were stolen from a kolkhoz field in the village of Tsodniskari in Lagodekhskiy Rayon.

It turned out that Sh. Batiashvili and N. Sheklashvili, residents of the village of Tsodniskari, had entered into a criminal conspiracy with G. Areshidze, a driver from the motor transport enterprise of the republic's Agropromtorgob'yedineniya [Agro-Industrial Trade Association]; with no interference they gathered, loaded and removed from the kolkhoz property produce intended for sale at the kolkhoz market. Later it became known that these people had in a similar way stolen and sold another 4,650 kg of watermelons during the current season alone.

A preliminary study of this matter, says the decree of the CC Communist Party of Georgia, has shed light on the criminal irresponsibility, scandalous negligence and unprecedented stupidity of the directors of the Tsodniskari village kolkhoz and of certain Lagodekhskiy Rayon employees in responsible positions.

It became clear that over a period of years the Batiashvili family had been engaged in what was practically a private watermelon business using kolkhoz fields; this was well known to all the residents of the village. Yu. Batiashvili, the son of kolkhoz member and pensioner Sh. Batiashvili, was formerly the main engineer-instructor concerned with the inspection of agricultural equipment for the Agricultural Administration of Lagodekhskiy Rayon; he and his father grew the watermelons, and drew into the business

certain other persons who received a portion of the profits. He took upon himself responsibility for growing the watermelons and selling them at the kolkhoz market.

In December 1978, during preparations for the new season the criminal band headed by Yu. Batiashvili--without authorization and in front of everyone--plowed over 6.5 hectares of kolkhoz winter grain crops which had been sown. The band used a tractor plow and replaced the grain crop with watermelon seeds, and only after interference from the employees of the department of internal affairs of the rayon did the management of the kolkhoz take note of this fact and make Sh. Batiashvili responsible for compensation. But this demand has not yet been met. Then, less than a month later the administration of the kolkhoz assigned the 74-year old pensioner Sh. Batiashvili another three-hectare plot of public land for the purpose of growing watermelons to be turned over to the kolkhoz. And it was these watermelons, raised on this land, which subsequently became the object of plunder and sale at speculative prices on the kolkhoz market.

The actions of the chairman of the Tsodniskari village kolkhoz, communist Sh. Gozalishvili, have been of direct assistance to the criminals since he not only failed to notify the investigation agencies of the deliberate damage to the kolkhoz crops, but also aided the criminal band in carrying out their plans by assigning a new plot of land to a person no longer able to work. Moreover, he informed the internal affairs department that Sh. Batiashvili had provided compensation for the damage and asked that he not be held accountable.

V. Kharashvili, secretary of the party organization displayed complete inaction and stupidity; he had been assigned by the party raykom to look into the matter and did not even find time to visit the plowed up field, assigning his deputy to do it instead. As a result he did not pass judgment on the action, which was not considered at either a session of the party buro or at a kolkhoz meeting.

The CC Communist Party of Georgia noted that apathy and indifference were shown by the rayon agricultural administration (headed by Comrade G. Tskipurishvili) and the executive committee of the Lagodekhskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies (Comrade A. Kapanadze chairman), who knew about the crime which had been committed and about other offenses but took no measures against the guilty parties.

The second secretary of the Lagodekhskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, Comrade B. Lomidze, also displayed a lack of principle and consistency; having received word from the department of internal affairs about the plowing over of the kolkhoz crops, he limited himself to a verbal warning which he gave to the secretary of the party organization and then did not further concern himself with finding out whether anything had been done on this matter.

The decree states that the necessary procedure for the use of motor transport has not yet been instituted in the system of the Agro-Industrial Association. Against a background of a general lack of control in the motor transport enterprise of the association (V. Tabliashvili, head), a narrow-minded attitude flourishes and there are frequent cases of state vehicles being used for mercenary motives. In order to derive income the directors of the enterprise make the so-called profitable runs, and they ignore violations of discipline and illegal actions by the drivers. This is the only way to explain the fact that the directors of the motor transport enterprise had no criticism to make when vehicles returned from the Lagodekhskiy Rayon empty under the pretext that there was no produce at a time when the management of the Agropromtorg-ob'yedineniya had raised the possibility of assigning additional vehicles from other transport organizations to haul the agricultural products from this very rayon.

The CC Communist Party of Georgia noted that this case of the theft of public property in the Tsodniskari village kolkhoz was a consequence of the weakening of party and state discipline in the Lagodekhskiy Rayon, and it recognized as inadequate the measures which the party raykom has taken recently to combat negative phenomena.

By the decree of the CC Communist Party of Georgia Sh. Gozalishvili, chairman of the Tsodniskari village kolkhoz in Lagodekhskiy Rayon, was expelled from the CPSU for the breakdown in state discipline in the kolkhoz, for virtual assistance to criminals in the use of kolkhoz lands for personal gain and for insincerity in his evaluation of the situation which had developed. It was recommended that the kolkhoz meeting consider the question of whether he should remain as head of the governing board.

V. Kharalishvili, secretary of the party organization in the village of Tsodniskari in Lagodekhskiy Rayon, was removed from his position for a lack of party vigilance and negligence bordering on the criminal in his evaluation of the thefts of kolkhoz wealth; he was given a severe reprimand which was entered on his registration card.

G. Tskipurishvili, deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Lagodekhskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and head of the rayon agricultural administration, was removed from his position for failing to act in the face of flagrant instances of theft of kolkhoz property and for his complete lack of organization.

It was noted that the Lagodekheskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia gave Comrade G. Tskipurishvili a strict reprimand which was recorded on his registration card.

It was decided that the issue of the responsibility of officials from the rayon committee of the party and ispolkom of the rayon soviet of

people's deputies should be considered separately, along with other questions on party and soviet leadership of the economy.

The Zavodskoy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia (city of Tbilisi) was assigned to consider the responsibility of V. Tabliashvili, head of the motor transport enterprise of the republic's Agro-Industrial Trade Association, for the breakdown of state discipline at the enterprise and for tolerating narrow mindedness and the use of state vehicles for personal gain.

The inadequacy of the measures being taken to strengthen state discipline at the enterprises and organizations of the association was pointed out to Comrade D. Magalashvili, chairman of the republic's Agro-Industrial Trade Association.

The CC Communist Party of Georgia assigned the People's Control Committee of the Georgian SSR and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic to check in one month's time on the state of affairs at the auto transport enterprise of Agropromtorgob'yedineniya for the purpose of determining whether production and state discipline is being maintained; they are to take the appropriate measures and to inform the CC Communist Party of Georgia concerning the results.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (Comrade Gorgodze) was instructed to ensure the careful investigation of the crimes and offenses committed at the Tsodniskar village kolkhoz of Lagodekhskiy Rayon.

The Lagodekhskiy party raykom, the CC Communist Party of Georgia decree says, must provide a principled judgment on the illegal acts committed at the Tsodniskari village kolkhoz; it must also draw the appropriate conclusions in regard to other officials in the kolkhoz and the rayon organs, and it must provide for a principled consideration of this case by all party organizations of the rayon. The next plenum of the party raykom must consider the tasks of the party, soviet and economic organs of the rayon in strengthening state discipline and in combating negative phenomena.

It is recommended that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia, the councils of ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the Adzharskaya ASSR, the ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies of the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO, the cities and rayons, the ministries and the agencies of the Georgian SSR should be guided by this decree in developing measures to further strengthen party and state discipline.

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REGIONAL

USSR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE VISITS LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] LATINFORM--While in our republic, V.K. Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of agriculture, visited the Central Committee of the CP of Latvia, where he held discussions with A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee, 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Latvia.

The state of affairs and prospects for development of agricultural production in the republic were reviewed during the course of the discussions.

Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, I.K. Strelkov, 2nd secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Latvia, V.A. Chemm, secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Latvia, K.S. Anspok, minister of agriculture of the republic and A.P. Bril, head of the agricultural department of the Central Committee of the CP of Latvia took part in the discussion.

On that same day, V.K. Mesyats toured the Riga rayon "Kekava" poultry plant and kolkhos, where he familiarized himself with the production organization. He was accompanied by Comrades A.E. Voss, Yu. Ya. Ruben, V.A. Chemm, and K.S. Anspok, minister of agriculture of the Latvian SSR.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL ON CONSUMER GOODS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Consumer Goods"]

[Text] At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev designated a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the Soviet people as the highest goal of the party. Accomplishing this task is inseparably bound with fuller providing for the population's demand for various consumer goods: after all, a rise in monetary incomes still does not in itself signify an actual rise in the standard of living. That is why in this five-year plan the party attributes particular importance to expanding the production and improving the quality of these goods.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress, the ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises in the republic have substantially increased the output of consumer goods. In three years of the five-year plan their production rose by almost 20 percent. Measures directed toward expanding their assortment and improving their quality are being carried out. Last year alone the output of goods marked with the State Seal of Quality almost doubled.

At the same time, even today there are many shortcomings in the production of consumer goods, especially commodities for cultural and everyday purposes and household appliances. The industry under the jurisdiction of the republic's Council of Ministers regularly fails to fulfill the plans for output of these commodities. Many enterprises and associations under union jurisdiction fulfill the assignments only through amending them in the direction of their decrease. This practice was corroborated, particularly, at the Gruzbytkhim Production Association, at the Kutaisi Electric Equipment Plant, at the Tbilisi Machine Tool Building Production Association, at the experimental mining plant of the Analitpribor Scientific Production Association and a number of other enterprises.

The level of manufacture of certain items leaves much to be desired. The mail to the editors has many letters in which the readers complain, with complete justification, about the quality of the industrial goods. Articles

for cultural and everyday purposes and household appliances bring forth a particularly large number of criticisms. Specifically, certain types of furniture manufactured at the enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry which are received in the trade network do not meet today's requirements and the demand of the population with respect to their technical level and commodity type, and therefore find no market. One of the reasons for this is the lack of the proper responsibility of the suppliers for the quality of the semi-finished furniture pieces. A great deal also depends in this on the industry's staff: after all, both the wood processing combines and the furniture enterprises are included in the system of the same ministry.

Shortcomings of this type also exist in other industries engaged in the output of consumer goods: there are frequent cases of return of faulty products to the ministries of Light and Local Industry, and State Standard organs are forced to employ economic sanctions against many enterprises for the output of poor-quality products. To set up strict monitoring of the adherence, by each enterprise producing consumer goods, to contractual discipline and to decisively overcome the attitude, still existing among some of the economic planners, toward the production of consumer goods as a matter of secondary importance--this is the direct duty of the local party committees. The need to activate work in this direction was once again emphasized at the recent meeting of the party aktiv in Georgia, at which there was a discussion of the problem of the republic's party organizations with respect to fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On a Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Education Work."

The increasing scale of consumer goods output and the higher quality criteria require a solution to the problems that have arisen, only through the combined efforts of the collectives of various sectors of the republic's national economy. There must be an efficient, smooth work flow and well planned operations by production workers, scientists, designers and construction workers. Even today, however, nonfulfillment of the established assignments for the output of consumer goods is often caused by disruptions in the plans to modernize and expand existing enterprises with this specialty and construct new ones. In particular, last year the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction and the republic's Ministry of Light Industry did not ensure putting into operation in full volume the capacities at the Tbilisi Knitting and Sewing Factory in Gldani and the Sovetskaya Gruzija Worsted Combine. The construction of the Bogdanovka Machine Plant of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry and the Tskhinvali Tricot Underwear Factory of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry is lagging considerably behind the schedule.

There is not always a prompt solution to problems of material-technical supply of the enterprises producing goods for cultural-everyday purposes and household appliances, which is one of the reasons for the lagging behind in providing the population with these goods. The republic's Gosplan administration is to blame for this.

One of the conditions for making possible more complete saturation of the market with high-quality products in mass demand is a constant study of consumer demand, in consideration of which the production should be efficiently improved. Meanwhile, this efficiency is by no means displayed everywhere, and as a result, the goods lie around a long time and the large amount of resources spent for their production are frozen. The trade organizations and wholesale bases should intensify their exactingness toward the production workers for the quality of the output.

Expanding the output of high-quality consumer goods that are in wide demand should be the object of constant attention for each ministry and department and each party organization. Now, when the workers in all the sectors of the republic's national economy are striving to work even more successfully, it is important to eliminate, persistently and in accordance with the plan, the shortcomings in the development of production that were noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and to put new potentials into action. This is fully applicable to the collectives of the enterprises and associations supplying business with goods in mass demand. The more successfully they begin to fulfill the planned assignments and socialist obligations, the more quickly the social tasks will be carried out that were put forth by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress, aimed at a further rise in the people's well-being.

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